

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } SIXPENCE.
COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6d.



THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE: THE SOLTYSKOFF DOORWAY OF THE WINTER PALACE, WITHIN WHICH THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

SEE PAGE 210.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Mount Rivers, Listowel, the wife of R. A. Massy, Esq., late 60th Rifles, Resident Magistrate, Listowel, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., Lady Butler, Ballin Temple, Carlow, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., the wife of J. B. Porter, Esq., barrister-at-law, at 25, Fawcett-street, South Kensington, of a son.
On the 20th inst., the wife of the Warden of St. Columba's College, Ireland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at St. Paul's, Kandy, Ceylon, Alexander Philip, third son of the Rev. G. Philip, M.A., to Alice, fifth daughter of the late Sir W. B. Johnston, Bart., of that ilk, and of Hilton, Aberdeenshire, and sister to the present Baronet.
On the 23rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Taylor, only son of Hugh Taylor, Esq., of Chipchase Castle and Widdington, Northumberland, to Maria Mona, eldest daughter of Sir George Waldie-Grieffith, Bart., of Hendersyde Park, Kelso.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, 7, Marlboro'-road, St. John's-wood, Joseph Stohwasser, of 39, Conduit-street, Bond-street, in the 78th year of his age, and the 51st of his married life.
On the 19th inst., at 9, Queen's-square, Bath, William Henry Cresswell, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Wilts, of Pinkney Park, Wilts, and Salisbury Hall, Salop, in his 63rd year.
On the 15th inst., at his residence, Bramford House, Westfield Park, Bristol, Charles Braunwhite, in his 63rd year.
On the 22nd inst., at Haywood Villa, Tufnell Park, Henry Claudet, of 107, Regent-street, formerly in the French Navy, in his 51st year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6.

SUNDAY, FEB. 29.

Third Sunday in Lent.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxxvii.; Matt. vii. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxxix. or xl.; Rom. xii.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Arthur Brook, Rector of Hackney; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Clements, Sub-Dean of Lincoln.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

St. David.
St. Paul's Cathedral: midday services (five days), Rev. George Body.
Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor W. H. Flower on the Comparative Anatomy of Man—and on Wednesday and Friday).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Health and Dress).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. D. J. Blakley on Quality of Tone in Wind Instruments).
Medical Society, 7 p.m., election of officers and council.
Medical and Surgical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855.
Pope Leo XIII. born, 1810.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Physiology of Muscle).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. Bertin on the Assyrian Numerals; Mr. Theodore G. Pinches on a Cuneiform Tablet relating to the Capture of Babylon by Cyrus).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Asphalt; and Mr. H. E. Jones on the Purification of Gas).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

Moon's last quarter, 11.6 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the History of Musical Pitch).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. Eyre Crowe on Pictures in Churches and Galleries from London to Venice).
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Cayley on Typhoid Fever), and on Friday.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Eton College Athletic Sports (two days).

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Recent Chemical Progress).
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Wetherston on the History of Genes).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Günther on a Phosphorescent Organ in Fishes; papers by Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. J. J. Weir and Dr. F. Day).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, concert, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Donald Currie on the Adaptation of Ocean Steamers to War Purposes).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Currency).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Moseley on Deep-Sea Dredging and Life in the Deep Sea, 9 p.m.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (paper by Mr. H. Sweet).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Stephens on Sculpture).

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Charles I., King of Württemberg, born, 1823.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. George Saintsbury on Dryden and his Period).

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS
will shortly CLOSE their FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Gallery, 33, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRACHLON."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock.
Shylock: Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY DURING MARCH.
Seats booked Six Weeks in advance.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artists at 10.30. The PEEL OF PERU at 9.30.—Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewline, Madles, Alice Holt, Corps de Ballet at 10.30, the Grand Spectacular SNOW BALL BALLET.—Madles, Ane Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2d.—MR. JOHN TRESSIDDER'S (Stage Manager) FIRST BENEFIT, MARCH 15.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 5, Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE and Spohr's "Last Judgment." Principal Vocalists—Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Enriquez; Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., at Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND LAST SERIES of Subscription Matinees. Tickets will be issued next week for TUESDAY, April 13, 22, May 11, 25, June 22, and 29. The names and addresses of New Members to be sent to Professor ELLA, Victoria-square.—Subscription Two Guinea, with Programmes, gratis, sent by post.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. CASTLE BOTHEREM, a New First Piece by Arthur Law. Music by H. H. Clarke, followed by THE TABLE D'ORTE, by Mr. Corney Grain (Last Week); concluding with BACK FROM INDIA (Last Week). Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—Mr. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 2, on which occasion there will be TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.—Afternoon at 2.30, Evening at 7.30—when the following Artists will appear:—Miss St. John, Miss E. Farren, Miss Lesely, Miss Duncan, Miss Emily Fowler, Miss Alma Stanley, Miss Mab Chambers, Miss Marie de Grey, Miss Russell, Miss Lizzie Coote, Miss Helen Barry, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Milly Howes, Miss Jennie Lee; Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Shiel Barry, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. Harry Payne, Mr. Charles Laurie, Mr. Walter Joyce, Mr. Harry Paulton, Monsieur Marius, Mr. Harry Jackson, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. Macdermott, Mr. Herbert Campbell, the Great Vance, Mr. George Leybourne, Mr. Fred. Coyne, Mr. Charles Harcourt, Mr. J. H. Pierson, Mr. Will Riley, Messrs. Gonza and Lunardi, Messrs. Fox and Lauck, Mr. W. Rignold. Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, every day from Ten till Seven. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
15	29.637	43.6	40.5	90	10	48.0	41.2	S. SE.	331	0.310	
16	29.960	46.9	43.7	89	9	52.3	45.0	S. SE. SSW.	518	0.250	
17	29.169	42.5	38.0	85	6	51.2	39.8	E. S. SW.	454	0.040	
18	29.356	47.8	43.2	85	8	53.0	42.6	S. SW. SSW.	510	0.110	
19	29.286	49.3	44.9	86	9	52.0	45.9	SW. SSW.	717	0.045	
20	29.425	49.3	43.9	83	8	53.6	47.4	SW.	557	0.280	
21	29.743	44.0	39.8	87	7	54.5	41.2	SW.	258	0.160	

* Rain and hail.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.762	29.025	29.055	29.307	29.282	29.393	29.766
Temperature of Air	42.8	45.8	41.4	47.3	49.6	50.5	47.3
Temperature of Evaporation	41.0	45.0	41.0	45.0	47.8	47.4	43.9
Direction of Wind	S.	SE.	W.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 55	4 15	4 33	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 50
6 40	6 58	7 16	7 34	7 52	8 10	8 28
9 15	9 33	9 51	10 09	10 27	10 45	11 03
11 40	11 58	12 16	12 34	12 52	1 10	1 28

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

Through the latter end of last week and the greater part of this public thought, talk, and feeling have centered upon the recent attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia. It is the third atrocity of the kind within less than a twelvemonth, and, like the preceding ones, was providentially frustrated. We need not describe it in detail. The whole civilised world has been made familiar with the story. We note, however, one or two prominent features by which it was distinguished. Its aim was directed, not merely against the person of the Emperor, but also against those of his family at present staying with him at the Winter Palace. It took no cognisance of the number of lives which it exposed to instant death, or to awful suffering, in compassing its end. It simply said to Destruction, "thou art my instrument and I will use thee, blindly if need be, in effecting my purpose." It indicated something more than political malignity. It trampled in the dust all human instincts. It exhibited the very principle of authority huggled in a death-grapple by secret lawlessness—a lawlessness which takes no account whatever of aught that is held sacred by the conscience of man. What can be said of it? how can it be met? is it to be soothed by conciliation? or restrained by severity of repression? Evidently the spirit of which these infamous outrages are born is the last outcome of a long preceding and continuous growth of misgovernment. The crimes themselves to which they have given rise may be participated in but by few. The taint of disposition which grows into them is widespread and infectious. The state of society in which such fiendish attempts as that at the Winter Palace become possible must be a state of indescribable corruption—of corruption permeating all classes. But little progress has yet been made in tracing the execrable act to its definite source. It remains a mystery—an unsolved mystery. Even if it had succeeded it must have been, politically considered, an abortion. Nations, or rather Empires, are not to be regenerated, nor even reformed, by the agency of dynamite and murder. Permanently beneficial ends are not to be promoted by diabolical means. We add our congratulations on the escape of the Emperor Alexander II. to those of the whole civilised world; and, whatever may be the effects of this crime upon the policy of his statesmen, we trust that in the end it will be perceived that justice is, after all, the only solid basis of earthly thrones.

Parliamentary proceedings offer more topics, and more fruitful topics, for comment this week than we are able satisfactorily to deal with. The Irish Relief Bill is now safe beyond obstruction. The Criminal Code Bill, which was introduced in the Commons, has been read the second time and referred to a Select Committee. We hope

that this does not mean the shelving of the measure for the present Session. The conscience of the House, we trust, will shrink from the scandal of deliberately making it over to the responsibility and better temper of another Parliament. But the main question which has figured in the discussions of the House of Commons has been that of how most effectually to deal with wilful obstruction to its ordinary business of Legislation. That there has been obstruction, we all know; that it has been wilful, and for an avowed purpose, has been acknowledged; that the machinery of the Legislature has been seriously hampered by it the outside public have taken note with disgust. It has been borne with until it has become intolerable. If it can be put down without curtailing the rights of free discussion it ought to be. This is, it is true, the last Session of an expiring Parliament. But we see no sufficient reason in that fact for declining to combat an evil which ought not to have been borne with until now. There is no doubt a variety of difficulties in the way of any effective change in the traditional customs of either House of Parliament. What is obstruction? How may it be sharply defined? Who is to be the judge in determining the difference between a wilful and an unconscious waste of public time? Sir Henry Peek declares the offence to be "incapable of exhaustive definition," and only to be detected by "the instinct of the House." That instinct, however, is not seldom perverted by party passions, and, however true in itself, cannot without danger be implicitly trusted in its form of expression.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought in certain Resolutions on the subject, which he proposes to convert into a new "standing order." Under it, whenever any Member shall have been named by the Speaker or Chairman of Committees as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or persistently and wilfully obstructing business, on motion being made that such Member be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of that day's sitting, the question shall be forthwith put, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed; and further, that if any Member be suspended three times in the course of the Session, his suspension on the third occasion shall continue for one week, and until a motion has been made for its prolongation or removal. Sir Stafford Northcote's proposal is, perhaps, exposed to as few objections as any that has yet been made. Whether it will prove sufficient for the object for which it has been formulated, or whether it can be evaded by determined obstructionists, experience alone can decide. There can be no doubt, however, that a small minority of the House can be prevented from wasting the time of the great majority whenever the House so pleases. The evil has been somewhat connived at hitherto, the leaders of parties having desired to throw the responsibility of it on this side or on that. Whenever they are agreed to put it down the thing can be done, whether by "standing orders" or by other means.

The House of Lords has been engaged during the week on a question touching an Amendment of the Land Laws. The Lord Chancellor, in a lucid speech, has submitted four Bills on the subject—one dealing with the Law relating to settlements, another with the practice of conveyancing, a third with the remuneration of solicitors employed in conveyancing, and a fourth, not relating exclusively to landed property, for the further limitation of actions at law. They are characterised by good sense, and, if passed, will do the public considerable service. But will they be suffered to pass? or will they be allowed after a while to drop? Who can say? More than wonted uncertainty hangs over all sensible legislation this Session.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield upon her arrival at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week. The Duke of Edinburgh and his three children visited her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the palace from Bagshot. Prince Leopold also arrived from Claremont. Lady Francis Baillie, Mrs. Drummond of Megginch, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster dined with her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn went to the Court Theatre, and Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the St. James's Theatre.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Mr. J. E. Boehm's studio the next day and inspected the monument of Prince Louis Napoleon. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, herein-after described. Princess Frederica of Hanover visited the Queen; and the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Countess Feodore Gleichen dined with her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited the Queen on Saturday, and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice visited the gallery of paintings by old masters at Burlington House. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to five p.m. for Windsor Castle, being escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards to Paddington, whence she travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn left the palace for Bagshot; and Prince Leopold returned to Claremont.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. Henry White, dined with the Queen.

The Marquis of Hertford had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and delivered up the collar of the Grand Cross of

the Bath worn by the late Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Seymour. Princess Christian visited the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh paid a farewell visit to her Majesty on Tuesday, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg, where the Duchess of Edinburgh is staying. Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen, with whom they will remain during the absence of their parents in Russia.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Chiselmhurst on Wednesday to visit the Empress Eugénie at Camden House. The Queen travelled by special train over the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways, returning to the castle shortly after two o'clock.

Her Majesty continues to receive favourable accounts of Princess Louise of Lorne.

Mr. Bassano has submitted to the Queen's inspection the busts of the Duke of Connaught and of the late Louis Napoleon.

Her Majesty has nominated the Maharajah Kirtee Sing, of Muneepore, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The Queen will hold a Levée at Buckingham Palace on March 10; her Majesty will also hold a Drawingroom at the palace on the following Friday, March 12.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Mary Pitt has arrived at the palace as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Lieutenant A. J. Bigge, R.A., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Leopold, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Drawingroom. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the Palace, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Hon. Mary Pitt, the Hon. Amy Lambert, and the chief officers of state.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black poul de soie and velours epingle, richly embroidered in black silk, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of large opals and diamonds; the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of prune-coloured velvet, trimmed with pearl embroidery and tablier of brocade; a train of the finest Brussels lace, lined in prune velvet and satin; corsage to correspond. Head-dress: a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments: pearls and diamonds. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of pale blue silk and pompadour broché satin, the skirt trimmed with old point d'Argentin lace, and bouquets of different coloured roses. Head-dress: feathers, veil, and diadem of uncut rubies. Ornaments: a necklace, earrings, and brooch of rubies. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a white satin dress and train, trimmed with duchesse lace and bunches of white roses. Head-dress: a tiara of diamonds, with a tulle veil fastened by diamond stars. Ornaments: two diamond brooches, two diamond bracelets, and a bracelet of diamonds and pearls. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, the Black Eagle of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg family order.

The chief members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their respective families, attended the Court, and various presentations in the diplomatic circle took place. The general circle was numerous attended, and about 130 presentations were made to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Princess Frederica of Hanover were in the House of Lords yesterday week during the debate on the Duke of Argyll's motion on Afghanistan. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with the Queen on Saturday at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge on Monday at Gloucester House. Their Royal Highnesses went to Claremont on Tuesday on a visit to Prince Leopold. The Prince and Princess have been to the Opéra Comique, to the Royalty Theatre, and to the Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall.

The Empress of Austria has continued to enjoy the pleasure of the chase in Ireland during the week.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left town to join the Duchess at St. Petersburg.

It is announced that the marriage of Lady Mary Hamilton, sister of the Duke of Hamilton, with Count Festetics will take place early next month.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Boycott Jenkins and Lady Margaret Graham Toler will take place on March 18.

The marriage, already announced, between Sir C. R. Lighton, Bart., of Brockhampton, Ross, Herefordshire, and Miss Houldsworth, daughter of Mr. Houldsworth, of Coltness, Lanarkshire, is expected to take place in London early in April.

The Speaker will hold his Levées on March 3 and on March 10, at ten p.m. (full dress).

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, presided on Wednesday at the fifty-ninth annual court of the Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, at Willis's Rooms. The income of the society, which at the same time provides a hospital, a convalescent institution, and a home for sick and destitute seamen of all nations, amounted to £13,574 during the past year. Annual subscriptions constitute the most reliable source of income of a voluntary charity like the Seamen's Hospital. The committee, therefore, regret to state that the receipts under this head for 1879 showed a net diminution of £200 as compared with the previous year. It is feared that, taking into account the deficiency in the outstanding arrears, the net loss from subscriptions will alone amount to £350. The committee, therefore, are making a strenuous effort to increase the annual subscriptions from £3000 to £5000—or, in other words, to obtain 2000 more subscribers of a guinea each, in order to place the charity on a sound financial basis.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor will be glad to receive donations at the Mansion House for the "Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund."

Five persons were killed, and several others injured, by the falling on Wednesday of a wood-stack in Mr. Buckley's timber-yard, Glasshouse-street, Albert Embankment.

A free evening lecture on the growth of plants was given at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, last Saturday, by Mr. Francis Darwin, M.D., a son of the well-known naturalist of that name.

It has been decided that during April, May, June, and July the museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields, bequeathed to the public by Sir John Soane, shall be open four days in the week—that is to say, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Lord Northbrook opened last Saturday a club for young men, natives of India, who are temporarily residing in the metropolis for educational and other purposes. The institution, which is situated in John-street, Bedford-row, is named "The Northbrook Indian Club."

A fancy dress Italian ball, under the patronage of Baron Heath, Consul-General of the King of Italy, and of several members of the committees of the French Hospital and Italian Benevolent Society, will take place at the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, March 1.

The Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' Company have resolved upon holding a competitive exhibition during the present year. A sum of money has been voted towards the expenses, and a guarantee fund started. An application will be made to the Goldsmiths' Company to grant the use of their hall for the purposes of the exhibition, on the ground that the craft is subsidiary to their own.

Another addition to the numerous clubs of London was opened on Tuesday. The Salisbury, as it is called, has its head-quarters at No. 10, St. James-square, which was recently in the occupation of the Duke of Marlborough. It is calculated to afford accommodation to about 1000 members, and the principal attraction it offers in comparison with other clubs is the privilege which members will possess of introducing ladies as visitors. Special rooms have been set apart for the reception of the members' wives, and also their "sisters, their cousins, and their aunts."

Dean Stanley presided at a meeting of ladies and gentlemen, held in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, last Saturday afternoon, to further the objects of the Coffee Music Halls Company, Limited. On the motion of Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., it was resolved that the arrangements of the company were entitled to support, on the ground of public usefulness. Among other resolutions, carried unanimously, was one moved by Mr. John Hullah, approving any effort made in the direction of improving the character of the musical entertainments of the people.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council one of the members asked leave to bring forward a resolution, without giving the usual notice, to the effect that an address be presented to the Czar expressing the horror and indignation felt by the Court at the recent attempt upon the lives of his Majesty and the Imperial family, and congratulating them upon their providential escape. After a discussion, in which it was contended that the Court ought not to travel out of their way to deal with such a subject, leave to move the resolution was refused by a considerable majority.

Commander Cameron lectured yesterday week at the Royal United Service Institution on the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway to India. He objected to the route by the Euphrates, and thought the Tigris valley offered greater facilities; but he was of opinion that railway communication should be established between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. The proposed railway, instead of being a rival to the Suez Canal, would prove a most important adjunct, enabling us to thwart attempts on the present communications with India, and even to command Asiatic Turkey if the Canal fell into the hands of a hostile Power.

Last week 2659 births and 2016 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 56, and the deaths by so many as 224, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 171 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 1557 and 1020 in the two preceding weeks, further declined last week to 693, which, however, exceeded the corrected weekly average by 213: of these 479 resulted from bronchitis and 148 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths.

The forty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silkmongers, Lacemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institute took place on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Wallis, who was supported by Mr. John Snelgrove, president of the association, and several gentlemen connected with the trades mentioned. In proposing the toast of "The Institution," the chairman said that it was founded in 1832, since which time it had expended £78,494, exclusive of medical and surgical fees. Last year they expended over £4000, and one thing noticeable in their system of management was that the names of those who assisted were not known to any but the committee. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2121.

A memorial containing more than 5000 signatures was on Tuesday presented to Dean Stanley by Mr. H. G. Fordham, protesting against the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Prince Louis Napoleon. A deputation from the International Peace Association, introduced by Mr. Hodgson Pratt, also had an interview with the Dean with the same object. In the course of his reply Dean Stanley said, that when, last year, he came to the decision to which objection was now taken, he believed it was in accordance with the general sentiment of the English people. The Abbey knew no politics and no animosities. The monument was now nearly completed, and the decision at which he had arrived could not be revoked.

On the recommendation of the Works Committee, the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week agreed to take powers in their Money Bill for 1881 to lend £50,000 to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and £500,000 to the School Board for London. It was ordered that a letter should be sent to the Home Secretary in reply to his last communication upon the subject of Artisans' Dwellings. The Board find that the refusal of Mr. Cross to allow them to take fifteen or more houses for public improvements until accommodation has been found elsewhere for the evicted inhabitants is a practical bar to street improvement on a large scale. If the Home Secretary will not relax these restrictions, the Board will seek the assistance of Parliament next Session.

Last Saturday evening, in the Guildhall, Princess Mary Adelaide presented the prizes of the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office) Volunteers in the presence of a large company, including many ladies. The Lord Mayor presided, and was accompanied on the dais by the Lady Mayoress, the Duke of Teck,

Sir E. Du Cane, and Major-General and Mrs. Higginson. The proceedings were opened by the commanding officer, Colonel Du Plat Taylor, making a short statement of the condition of the regiment, from which it appeared that the present strength was 750; and they hoped to reach their maximum of 800 by the end of the year. Last year 700 men attended the inspection, and 312 went into camp at Aldershot.

MR. E. CLARKE, M.P.

The newly-elected Conservative M.P. for Southwark, whose portrait is this week presented in our Journal, was born in London, in 1841. His father, Mr. J. C. Clarke, was many years in business as a jeweller. Mr. Edward Clarke was educated at the City Commercial School, Lombard-street, and afterwards became a student at Crosby Hall. He won the Society of Arts Prize for English Literature in 1856, and that for History in 1857, and in the following year, being at the head of the first division in the Oxford Local Examination, became the first Associate in Arts. He is also an Associate of King's College, London. In 1859 he was one of the eight successful competitors from a crowd of 400 candidates for India Office appointments. He continued at the India Office until 1860, when he retired, and became a law student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar in 1864, and in 1866 published a treatise on "Extradition," which ran through a second edition in 1874. He goes the South-Eastern Circuit, and also practises at the Surrey Sessions. Mr. Clarke was formerly a contributor to the daily and weekly London newspaper press. He married, in 1866, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Mitchell, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. He is a Freemason, Past Master of the Caledonian Lodge, 134, and is also a member of the Shipwrights' Company of London.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

COLONEL R. C. WHITEHEAD, C.B.

Among the officers who distinguished themselves in the Zulu War of last year, Colonel Robert Children Whitehead, of the 58th Regiment, has received the honour of C.B. He is youngest son of the late Rev. George Davenport Whitehead, who was many years Minor Canon and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. He belongs to an old family long resident at Ormside, in the county of Westmorland. As an Ensign in the 97th Regiment he served through the Crimean War, and was at the storming of the Redan on Sept. 3, 1855. He was then mentioned in despatches, and received the Crimean Medal with clasps for Sebastopol, also the Turkish Medal and the fifth class of the Medjidie. He commanded the 58th Regiment through the Zulu campaign after the disaster at Isandhlwana, and was present at the Battle of Ulundi. Colonel Whitehead was again mentioned in despatches, and has been rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath. He has now retired on half-pay, after holding command of his regiment five years.

LIEUTENANT I. D. WRIGHT, R.A.

The late Lieutenant Ichabod Denman Wright, R.A., who was killed in action at Juddulluk on Dec. 29, was eldest son of C. Ichabod Wright, Esq. (Lieut.-Col. late commanding the Robin Hood Rifle Volunteers and M.P. for Nottingham in 1868-9), of Mapperley and Stapleford Hall, Notts, and of Watcombe Park, Torquay. He was gazetted to the Royal Artillery in April, 1873, and was at Aden and in India until the end of 1878, when he was sent home on sick leave. In September last he was offered a transfer into a battery stationed in England, but preferred to rejoin his own battery in India, and was sent out in command of draughts in the transport-ship Euphrates on the 30th of that month. After taking these to Peshawur, he was to have rejoined his battery at Mhow, but, being most anxious to see service, obtained permission to take the next detachment towards the front. He was shortly afterwards attached to the 11th Battery 9th Brigade, R.A., and was killed only three days after joining it. The particulars of his death have been related in a letter from Major J. M. Douglas, commanding the battery. He was buried the same evening outside the ramparts of the fort. His commanding officer, Major Douglas, who had only known him three days, speaks in the highest terms of his cheerfulness and zeal and his delight at the thought of seeing service, and says he was "a very good officer, and a great loss to his battery and to the regiment at large."

LIEUTENANT C. A. MONTANARO, R.A.

This promising young officer died on Dec. 20 last from the effect of wounds received on the 19th before Cabul. Charles Alfred Montanaro was born on June 20, 1855, was educated at the Southampton College, from which he passed direct into the Royal Military Academy (at his first attempt), in February, 1872, and got his commission in August, 1874, having been in the same term with the ill-fated Prince Imperial. He proceeded to India with his battery in January, 1876, and served at Allahabad and Morar until the beginning of 1878, when he was appointed to No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery (Major Swinley's), at Abbotabad. He was amongst the first to cross the frontier, and was in all the skirmishes in the Kurum and Khost Valleys with General Sir F. Roberts's force. He was subsequently at the battle of Charasiab, and at the taking of Cabul. He invented a rack for carrying trenching tools on mules, which was adopted by No. 2 Mountain Battery throughout the campaign, and he also invented an improved fuse, a few of which were in course of manufacture at the Dum Dum factory at the time of his untimely death.

A FORECASTLE YARN.

The old sailor who beguiles an idle hour with his messmates, in what they call "the fo'c'sle" of their ship, where "baccy" is to be smoked and "grog, more grog" is to be wished for, has now begun a prodigious "yarn" of his own imaginative spinning, to the edification of that simple youngster who sits beneath the spell of this marvellous romance, believing every word of it, and pleased in so believing. What may be the subject of the tale, except that it most likely refers to some fictitious exploits and adventures of the ancient mariner himself, and is therefore quite beyond reach of sceptical question, we are not here prepared to discuss; but the older comrade, in the background, lounging about the stove, appear to know pretty well the sort of thing which is coming, as they have perhaps often heard it told by the same tongue upon former occasions. The wonders of seafaring experience, with plenty of frolics ashore, fights and perils of every kind, visits to the strangest tribes of savage folk, love-making with African or Polynesian female beauties, hunting and fishing and all manner of sport, to say nothing of shipwrecks and other common maritime disasters, are freely dispensed in these "Fo'c'sle Yarns."



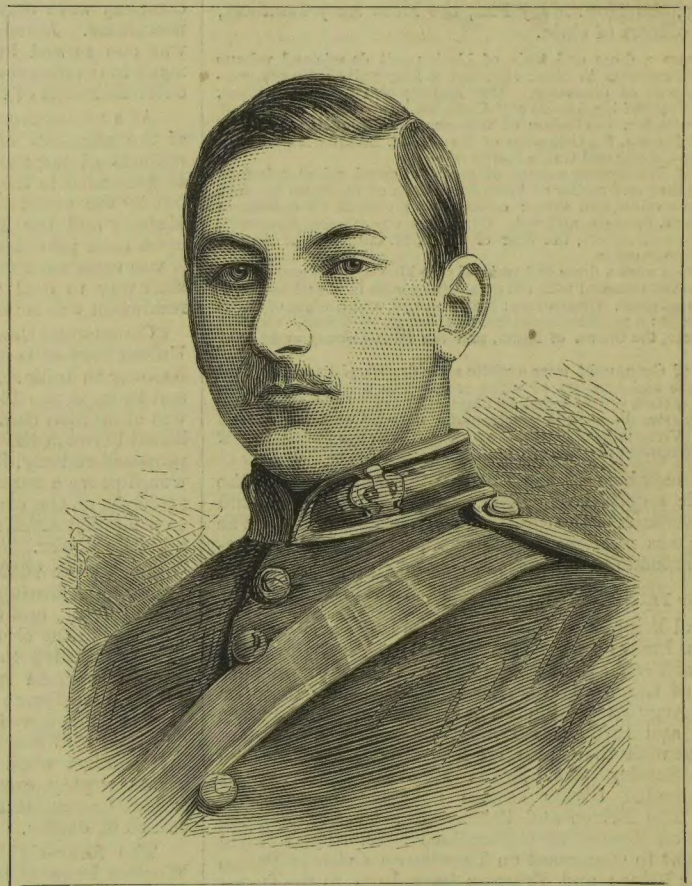
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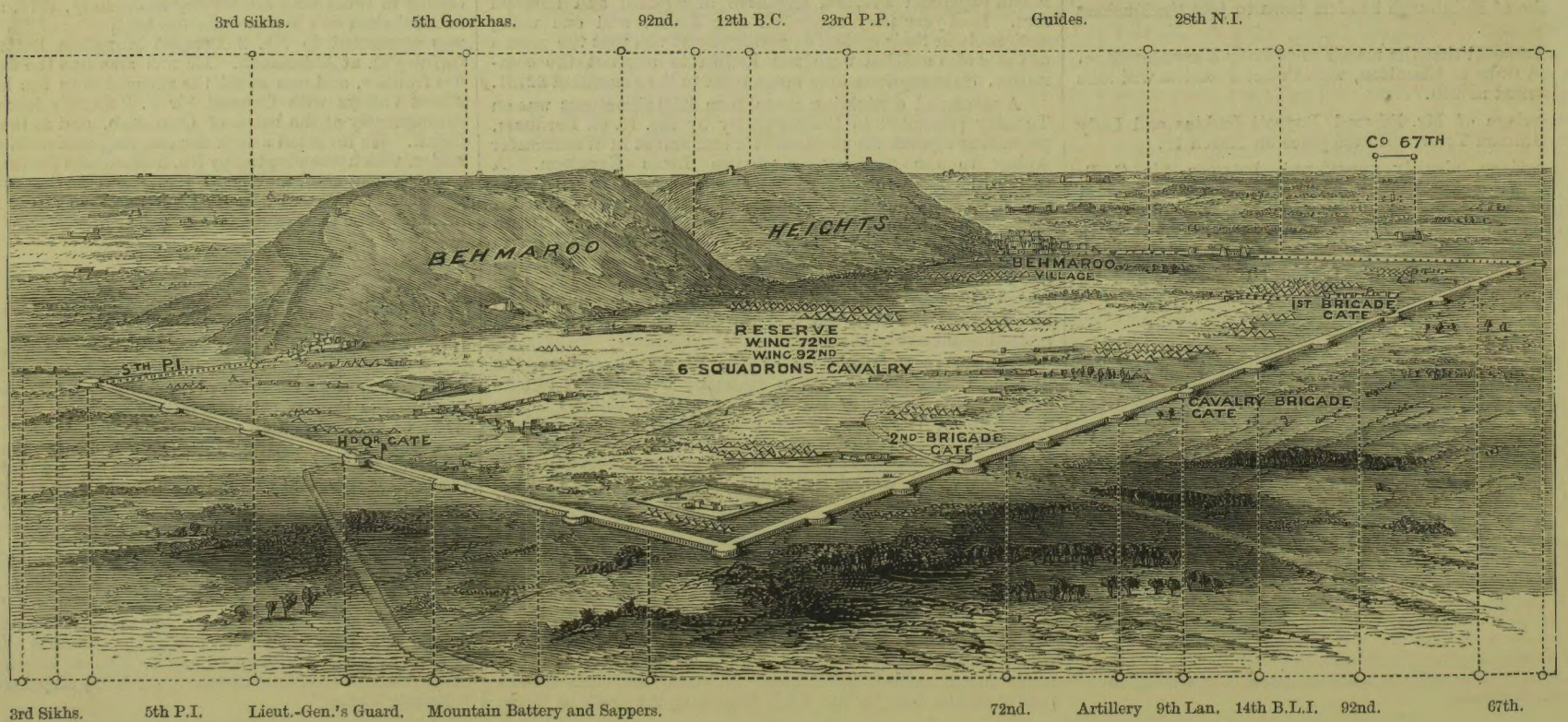
COLONEL R. C. WHITEHEAD, C.B.
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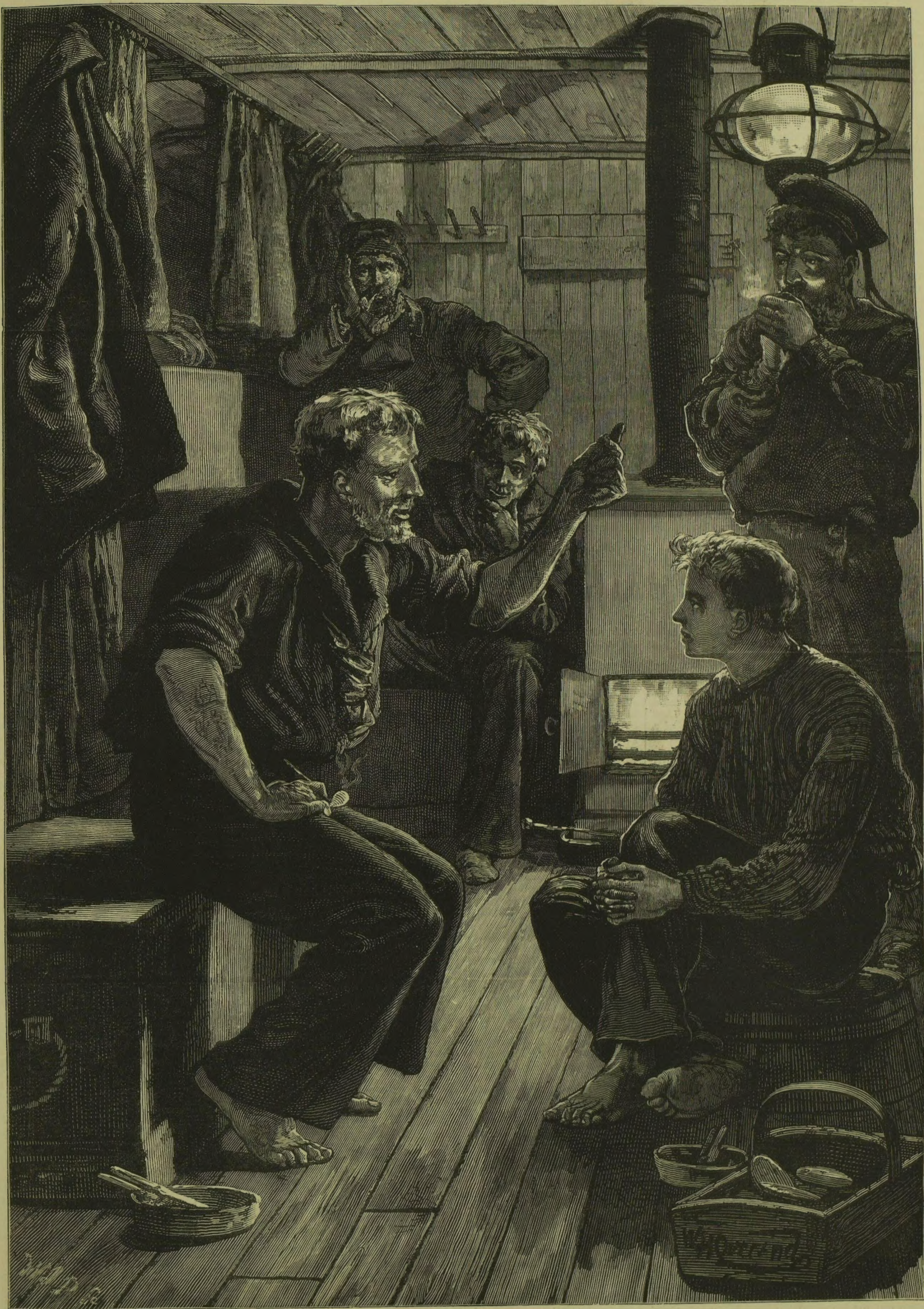
THE LATE LIEUTENANT I. D. WRIGHT, R.A.
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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF DEFENCES OF THE SHERPORE CANTONMENT, SHOWING POSITIONS OF THE TROOPS IN GARRISON.—SEE PAGE 198.



A FORECASTLE YARN.—SEE PAGE 195.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

A surprising rumour has been started this week, and there may or may not be some ground for it—namely, that the British Government of India has opened negotiations with Mohammed Jan, the head of the Afghan resistance to our intervention and commander of the hostile forces at Ghuzni. It is said that the proposal has been made on our side to set up Hassan Khan, a nephew of the late Shere Ali and cousin of Yakooob Khan, and to make him Ameer of Cabul, probably without Candahar and Herat, upon condition that the treaty of Gundamak shall be observed, and that a British Resident Envoy shall be admitted at Cabul, so soon as the new Ameer's power in that city may be sufficiently established to guarantee the Resident Envoy's personal safety. We should not be at all surprised if the British Government of India were inclined to make such an arrangement, Hassan Khan being one of its partisans in Afghanistan who early sought the protection of General Roberts's camp; but it is doubtful whether Mohammed Jan could answer for the ready compliance of the Afghan chiefs and people; and their detestation of a ruler imposed upon them by foreign intervention has already been shown in the disastrous events of 1841. With regard to Herat, there is a growing belief in the intention of the British Government to hand it over to Persia, with a pledge that it shall be held against Russia, and with a guarantee of security for the northern frontier of Persia. This would be a counter-move to the offer which Russia is supposed to have made, of giving Herat to Persia, in return for Persian assistance to overcome the Turkomans. It is stated by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that the negotiations between the English and the Persian Governments, in view of the occupation of Herat by the Shah's troops, have been transferred from London to Teheran. Nothing final, however, has been arranged, and the correspondent "has reason to believe that before taking advantage of England's permission to occupy Herat the Persian Government is desirous of obtaining some guarantee on the part of England that she will eventually be assisted by the latter Power in maintaining her position there." We earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will not think of entering upon so perilous a course, and that Herat will remain in the hands of an Afghan ruler, whether or not subject to Cabul.

THE FIGHTING AT CABUL.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, of the 2nd Central India Horse, Aide-de-Camp to General Sir F. Roberts, for a bird's-eye view sketch of the cantonments at Sherpore, showing the complete circuit of their defences, with the exact positions of different troops in the garrison there; and for another sketch, representing the defence of the picket on the Bala Hissar hill, held by detachments of the 67th and 72nd Regiments, under command of Captain Jarvis, on the night of Dec. 11, or before daybreak next morning. This conflict, which is the subject of our two-page Engraving, was an incident of the four days' obstinate fighting, between Dec. 10 and the night of Dec. 14, upon the hill ranges that rise close at the back of the city and fortress. The result was a temporary abandonment by General Roberts of the Bala Hissar and the town of Cabul, the whole British force being withdrawn, on the evening of the 14th, to the Sherpore cantonments, which were fortified to resist an expected attack. We gave a description, only last week, of the defences of Sherpore, with an account of the eventual repulse, on Dec. 23, of the attack that was made upon them. It will be needful here to invite our readers to carry their attention back to a period twelve days earlier, that of the fighting which took place all over the steep and lofty hills westward and southward of the town; but the topography of their situation must first be explained.

The city of Cabul lies at the foot, on the eastern side, of a range of hills, with many high peaks and craggy spurs, in its general direction running almost due north and south, which, commencing near Charasiab, is first broken at the Deh-i-Mazung defile, where the Cabul river flows through it. The highest point of this range is the Takht-i-Shah, or King's Throne, a little to the south of Cabul. North of the Takht-i-Shah the range makes a dip and rises again to what is locally known as the Shahr-Darwaza (City Gate) hill, under which to the east nestles the city of Cabul. The Takht-i-Shah is about 7600 feet and the Shahr-Darwaza 7166 feet above the sea level. A long spur, with a tolerably easy slope, is thrown off from the Takht-i-Shah due east to the village of Beni-Shuhr, and another from the Shahr-Darwaza, on the lowest extremity of which latter is placed the Upper and Lower Bala Hissar. This last spur incloses the city of Cabul to the south. In very ancient times the safety of the city from attack from the west was provided for by a lofty masonry wall, which, starting from where the Bala Hissar wall ends, is continued first up the spur and thence along the whole crest of the Shahr-Darwaza and down the precipitous northern face of it into the bed of the Cabul river. It was in a large hollow bastion of this wall, at the highest point of the Shahr-Darwaza hill, that the picket of the 67th and 72nd Regiments was posted on the night of Dec. 11.

The range of hills described above is continued on the northern side of the Cabul river, and here changes its course to north-west. The hill immediately above the Cabul river and facing the northern slope of the Shahr-Darwaza is known as the Koh-Asmai. This is 6790 ft. above the sea at its highest point, just above the Deh-i-Mazung defile. The wall mentioned as starting from the Bala Hissar is continued up the Koh-Asmai also, and meets at the culminating point a second wall, also carried up the face of the hill from the village or rather suburb of Cabul called Deh Afghana. If the reader will bear in mind the relative positions and form of the three hills—all part of the same range—the Takht-i-Shah, the Shahr-Darwaza, and Koh-Asmai, and the two long spurs thrown out to the eastward by the two former, he will be able without difficulty to follow the late and probably any future operations of which Cabul may be the scene. The Cabul Valley itself is a plain only broken by the low, flat-topped Siah Sang hills, upon which the camp was encamped until it moved into Sherpore. The Cabul river approaches the city through the Deh-i-Mazung defile, and is overhung by the Shahr-Darwaza on one side and the Koh-Asmai on the other. After passing through the city, it takes a north-westerly course, and, crossing the road which connects the Bala Hissar with Sherpore, it flows about midway between Sherpore and the northern foot of the Siah Sang hills.

The western end of the rocky knoll upon which the Upper Bala Hissar is built falls precipitously into a broad, deep chasm, from which the spur rises again by a very steep ascent for 500 yards to another and much higher stony knoll, surmounted by an old work known as the Bala Bagh. This knoll has a complete command of the whole of the Upper and Lower Bala Hissar, and it is connected with the foot of the Upper Bala Hissar by a double line of old masonry wall, affording a road completely covered from fire, whether from the city to the east or the country to the west.

The series of conflicts which led to the temporary retire-

ment of General Roberts's force began on Dec. 10 in the Chardeh valley, to the south-west, beyond the range of hills we have described. It was known that two hostile armies, one from Ghuzni, the other from Kohistan, were drawing near each other, to form a junction, and attack the British position in Cabul. Sir F. Roberts therefore sent out two columns, commanded respectively by General Baker and General Macpherson, to catch the Ghuzni force at its opposite flanks, and so to cut it off. But it happened that Macpherson, on the 10th, first fell in with the Kohistanis, fought them, and turned them back northward. This led him somewhat out of the way, and caused him, on the 11th, when he returned up the valley towards Urghundeh, to miss the intended communication with Baker. The artillery of Macpherson's column, with a squadron of the 9th Lancers and two of the 14th Bengal Lancers, went on in advance under Brigadier Massy. It was unexpectedly attacked by a very large force of the enemy, and the guns were entangled among deep water-cuts, so that they had to be abandoned. The small detachment of cavalry made repeated charges to save the guns from capture; and it was here that Lieutenants Hearsey, Ricardo, and Forbes, were killed, as well as Lieutenant Hardy, of the Artillery, while Colonel Cleland and Captain Mackenzie were badly wounded. General Sir F. Roberts, with his Staff, had ridden out from Sherpore; and, seeing the disaster to Massy's brigade, ordered up some infantry of the 72nd Regiment, which stopped the enemy's advance, and the guns were presently recovered by Colonel Macgregor, Chief of the Staff, aided by Major Badcock, Captain Deane, Lieutenant Liddell, and others. In the mean time, General Baker had likewise met with some of the enemy at Urghundeh, and had gained a local success; but he and General Macpherson failed to meet and join each other. The consequence was that the enemy were enabled to arrive in great force upon the hills overlooking the city of Cabul; and they soon occupied the Takht-i-Shah, while we still retained possession of the heights immediately above the Bala Hissar. This was the position which was so firmly held on the night of the 11th by a picket of the 72nd and 67th, under command of Captain Jarvis, of the latter regiment.

In his notes accompanying the Sketch of the fighting at the Bala Hissar picket, Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain says it was "one of the finest things in the whole business." The enemy's manner of approach was by "sneaking along under the wall," where our double sentry, in the foreground, could not depress their rifles sufficiently to get a shot at the assailants, who thus collected in great numbers under the broken wall. "Captain Jarvis had only time to throw up a low breastwork when he was attacked by them in great force. The firing continued throughout the night, and their last determined attack was made just before dawn. In the morning they were gone; but the whole place was found strewn with dead Afghans, and they had left several of their standards. Some of the bodies were within ten yards of the breastwork. The British troops were under arms during the whole night, and kept their bayonets fixed ready to repel any sudden rush. The rocks close by and all around afforded excellent cover for the enemy, who kept on collecting, till there was a large number of them, when they would rush forward, but only to be mown down by volleys from the breechloaders." Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain made his sketch on the spot at ten o'clock next morning, when the dead Afghans were still lying where they fell. Our large Engraving, which occupies the two middle pages of this week's paper, is drawn from his sketch, and is a faithful representation of the scene during the conflict just before dawn of that day.

The subsequent operations, to the withdrawal of the British forces into the Sherpore cantonments, on the 14th, may here be shortly related. On the night of the 11th, General Baker's brigade, with the companies of the 72nd, re-entered the cantonment, with General Sir F. Roberts, while General Macpherson's brigade was encamped at Deh-i-Mazung. Next day, an attempt was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Money, with 200 of the 72nd Highlanders, some of the 3rd Sikhs, a wing of the 5th Goorkhas, and two mountain guns, to dislodge the enemy from the Takht-i-Shah. His force proved insufficient while unaided for that purpose; and having gained a favourable position, stopped for the night, to renew the attack next morning. Major Cook, V.C., of the 3rd Sikhs, was killed that day, and two officers wounded. On the 13th, General Baker, with the 92nd Highlanders and the Punjab Guides, was ordered to attack the enemy's position on the reverse side of the Takht-i-Shah. This was done in admirable style, the Highlanders being led by Major White, and as Colonel Money came up the other slope at the same time, the enemy were soon expelled from that hill-top. General Baker, with the remainder of his brigade, including four guns of field artillery, and the cavalry, had some fighting in the Beni-Shuhr valley, and between the town and Sherpore.

The last day of these engagements was Dec. 14, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to clear the entire range of hills from the enemy. The heights of Koh-Asmai were stormed by Colonel Jenkins, of the Guides, with his own regiment, led by a hundred and twenty of the 92nd Highlanders, not less gallantly than the Takht-i-Shah had been scaled the day before. General Baker, however, who had the direction of this day's operations, could not provide timely supports for the position that had been gained on the Koh-Asmai, nor was he able to render assistance to General Macpherson in holding the heights above the Bala Hissar. The enemy, in fact, now swarmed across the Chardeh plain in such vast numbers, estimated at 20,000 or 30,000, that the British forces on those hills were quite inadequate to withstand an assault. Captain Spens and Lieutenant Gaisford, of the 72nd, were killed, and we had a total loss of 128 killed and wounded that day. In consequence of this state of affairs, General Sir F. Roberts decided to abandon the whole line along the hills and the Bala Hissar, with the city of Cabul, ordering all our forces to retire to Sherpore. They were secure in the cantonments there at nightfall on the 14th, and did not move out again till after the 23rd, when they had repulsed the enemy's attack.

Our Bird's-Eye View of the Sherpore Cantonments, which is likewise furnished by Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, can have no better descriptive commentary or explanation than was given by us last week in an extract of the *Times'* correspondent's letters upon the subject, and we have borrowed from the same letters upon this occasion most of the topographical details above mentioned. It will, therefore, be sufficient here only to refer to the article in our last on "The Defences of Sherpore," which accompanied the two Illustrations from Sketches by Surgeon W. Simmonds, 5th Punjab Infantry, of the north or north-west corner of those defences, with the Gatling gun bastion, occupied by that regiment. The reader is desired, however, to take notice, as he looks now at the general view of the whole circuit of the cantonment, with the Behmaroo hills at its back, that the portion which actually was attacked by the enemy, on Dec. 23, was the most remote from that "north end" which was shown in our Illustrations last week. The enemy made their attack on the opposite side,

which is the line of rampart that extends to the right hand in the present Bird's-Eye View; from the near corner, shown to the front of our Engraving, where the position of a wing of the 72nd Highlanders is marked; at the gate of the 2nd Brigade, and thence to where the Artillery were posted (consisting of six guns, F Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., and six G Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., with four old siege guns); further, at the Cavalry Brigade gate and the gate of the 1st Brigade, along the south face of the cantonments; besides the position held by a detachment of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, near the village of Behmaroo. These were the positions actually assailed on Dec. 23, the enemy moving round the south-east corner, outside the position of the 67th regiment, and finding shelter among the trees and in the small forts standing thereabout. In order to cut them out, General Roberts finally directed some cavalry and horse artillery to pass northward from the cantonments, through the narrow gorge that appears between the two Behmaroo hills, where the two companies of the 92nd are guarding the passage, supported by 12th Bengal Cavalry and 23rd Punjab Pioneers. These stopped the further movement of the enemy round the north and east sides of the place, and presently drove them from the village of Behmaroo. A fresh perusal of the narrative in our last publication will not be difficult of understanding by the help of our present Illustrations.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Rouher spoke for three hours in the Chamber last Saturday on the Tariff Bill. He defended the Empire against the charge of having concluded the treaties of commerce of 1860 by surprise, criticised successively the tariffs proposed by the committee, which he declared to be too high, and expressed his belief that the dangers of foreign competition had been exaggerated. The *Times* correspondent says that, although he had in one part of his speech to trace the effect of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine on French imports and exports, he was not subjected to a single discourteous interruption. Both Chambers met on Monday. In the Senate M. John Lemoine was elected a life-member in the place of the late M. de Laverge by 142 votes against 95 blank papers and 19 scattered votes. The discussion on the Ferry Higher Education Bill then began, and M. Chesnelong then spoke for two hours and a half against it. In the Chamber the Senatorial amendments to the Ferry Education Council Bill were agreed to, so that that measure becomes law. M. Rouher spoke for another hour and a half on the Tariff Bill. He called attention to the increase of the national wealth of France and England since the conclusion of the treaties of commerce, and remarked upon the solidity of the French economical régime, which had maintained the credit of the country during the crisis of 1870 and had enabled it to pay an enormous war indemnity. He concluded by saying, "We have had many sufferings, but if other countries have grown in breadth, we may grow in stature." The speech was much applauded. The general debate was closed, and the discussion of the clauses was fixed for Monday next. Tuesday being the anniversary of the 1848 Republic, the Chamber did not sit, but in the Senate no such holiday was even suggested. In the Senate on Tuesday the debate on M. Ferry's Liberty of Education Bill was continued, in the course of which M. Pelletan, a member of the Left made a vehement attack upon the Jesuits, and argued that the question at issue was not one of legality, but of freedom. The debate was again adjourned.

The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was received on the 19th inst. as a member of the Academy. His sponsors were the Duc d'Aumale and M. Dufaure. The most striking point in the new Academician's speech (the *Times'* correspondent says) was a vigorous, though oblique, attack on clause 7 of the Ferry Bill, and these passages were warmly applauded.

A large meeting of Free-traders was held at the Grand Hotel, Paris, yesterday week, when a memorial was prepared, and afterwards presented to the Minister of Commerce, against the maintenance of duties which press heavily on the trades that do most to enrich France.

A committee to help the distressed people in Ireland has been established by the Archbishop of Paris, who is supported in his appeal for aid by many influential personages.

There was on Sunday a dress rehearsal of Verdi's "Aïda" at the Opera, when the great composer conducted in person. The opera will be ready for production on March 12.

The Paris Cercle Nautique has agreed to vote £200 towards the organisation of an international regatta for outriggers, to take place at Paris in June next.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on the 18th inst. in electing its President, Vice-Presidents, and other officials. Signor Farini was re-elected President by 213 votes in a House numbering 280. The Vice-Presidents, the two Questors, and six of the eight Secretaries were also re-elected by large majorities. On the 20th the Chamber voted the Budget of the Ministry of Justice for 1880. The Chamber on Saturday last passed the naval estimates without amendment. During the discussion Signor Brin said that the Duilio was absolutely superior to any other ironclad as regards the power of her machinery and armament. Only the British ironclad *Alexandra* possessed a slight superiority over her in speed. Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine, confirmed Signor Brin's statement. The Chamber passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the results of the Duilio's trial and the thanks of the House to the persons connected with her construction. In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the Premier, Signor Cairoli, brought in the Electoral Reform Bill. At a meeting of the members of the Right, Signor Sella was confirmed in the position of leader of the party.

Professor Nordenskjöld and the officers of the Vega were received on Sunday by the Geographical Society of Rome. A *Daily News'* telegram says that the hall was crowded with a distinguished audience, and much enthusiasm prevailed. After an address by the president, the gold medal of the society was presented to the Professor, who briefly returned thanks in French. All the aristocracy of Rome assembled at the Prince of Teano's on Monday evening to welcome Professor Nordenskjöld and his companions. On Tuesday the explorers dined with King Humbert at the Quirinal.

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Congress of Deputies on the 19th inst. the Minister for the Colonies read the Budget for Cuba. The ordinary expenditure is set down at thirty-seven millions five hundred thousand pesetas, and the extraordinary at ten millions. Various new taxes are imposed during the continuance of the war. Authorisation is asked to contract a loan, in order to repay the advance made by the Hispano-Colonial Bank, cover the deficit, and unify the debts. The Budget does not fix the amount of the loan, but it will be, it is believed, sixty million pesetas.

A meeting of Free Traders held in the Alhambra Theatre, Madrid, on Sunday, lasted several hours. Members of Congress belonging to the Radical and Democratic parties spoke in favour of free trade in the colonies. Señor Figueroa,

Minister of Commerce with Marshal Prim, and author of the first tariff reforms in Spain in 1869, and several West Indian members, advocated a Liberal policy for Cuba. Its results, they maintain, had developed the commercial prosperity of Spain. The meeting was numerously attended.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Budget debate in the Hungarian Diet has begun. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House M. Koloman Szell made a long speech, in which he stated that, although he was willing to vote for the Budget, he could not support a vote of confidence in the Ministry. M. Tisza, in reply, said he would leave the task of answering M. Szell's arguments in detail to the Minister of Finance. He said the tasks to be undertaken by the Legislature in the immediate future were a revision of the laws relating to industry, the classification of the railways, and the establishment of railway lines of the second rank in as great a number as possible. M. Tisza's speech was received with enthusiastic cheers by the Right. In Tuesday's sitting Count Szapary, the Minister of Finance, defended the financial Bills which had been presented to the House by the Government against the attacks of the Opposition. He declared that M. Szell, in his speech on Monday, took too pessimistic a view of the present state of the country, which was in reality already progressing in the path of improvement. The Minister's speech was heartily cheered by the members of the majority.

The House of Magnates has rejected the application of the the Tribunal of Pesth for authority to arrest Baron Isidor Majthenyi, against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted on account of the duel he fought on the 10th ult. with M. Verhovay.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at Berlin on Tuesday morning from Stuttgart, and was received by the Emperor's brother, Prince Charles, who, it is stated, affectionately embraced and kissed his Russian kinsman. There were also present Princes Frederick Charles and Alexander, and several other high personages. Prince Charles afterwards gave a dinner in honour of his guests, at which the Emperor and all the Princes and dignitaries of the Court were present. The Emperor afterwards entertained the Grand Duke and the same company.

A Royal order was issued yesterday week proroguing the Prussian Diet until after the close of the German Parliament.

Herr Ackermann (of the German Conservative party) was yesterday week elected Second Vice-President of the German Parliament, in the room of Herr Hoelder, who declined the office. Herr Ackermann received 102 votes out of 202. In the German Reichstag on Monday Herr Hasenclever, the Socialist Deputy, brought forward a motion for the suspension of the proceedings taken under the Socialist law against the deputies Herren Fritzsche and Hasselmann, who, notwithstanding that they have been expelled from Berlin, have returned to take their places in the Reichstag. After a long debate the motion was adopted. The Conservatives voted against it. The House afterwards began the debate on the second reading of the Budget Bill. The sums required for the maintenance of the Federal Council and the Imperial Chancellery, and for the salary of the Imperial Chancellor, were adopted without amendment, as was also a demand for an increase of 14,000 marks in the salary of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. One item—for the creation of a Consulate at Apia, in Samoa—was referred to the Budget Committee, but with this exception the estimates for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Imperial Home Office were passed without alteration. The House also adopted the war estimates, after referring various items to the Budget Committee. During the debate the Minister of War positively denied that the proposed increase of the German army had its origin in the expectation of imminent war. The Navy Estimates, with the exception of a slight portion, were passed on Tuesday.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that in the Budget debate the Under-Secretary of the Treasury has stated that the silver sales have been indefinitely suspended. The old silver coins called in and melted down, up to May, 1879, yielded 7,474,644 lb. of silver. Of this 7,102,862 lb. was sold, and 32,429 lb. recoined. The remainder, 339,353 lb., is still in the hands of the Government.

RUSSIA.

The Czar, who is in excellent health, paid a visit on Monday in an open sleigh to the Paulowski Military School. On leaving the school the Emperor received a great triumph from the students, who drew his sleigh as far as the Nicholas Bridge amid incessant cheering, which was taken up by the crowd assembled along the entire quay. The Emperor expressed his thanks by repeatedly saluting the crowd. Some details relating to the villainous attempt on the Czar's life are given in another column, in connection with our Illustrations.

A fire broke out at Moscow last Saturday night in the Academy of Forest Culture. The entire building, capable of accommodating 300 students, was destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. Some of the students belonging to the academy have been arrested.

A *Daily News* telegram from St. Petersburg says it is reported that there is a difficulty in connection with General Scobeleff's appointment to the command of the Russian expedition in Central Asia, and that at present all is undecided. The critical state of internal affairs, the correspondent adds, may possibly delay the final decision until it is seen whether an agreement has been arrived at between England and Persia with regard to Herat. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at the same city states that the whole of the St. Petersburg press has adopted a most hostile tone towards England on the Herat question. The idea of occupying Merv is spoken of as of secondary importance, and nearly every journal now openly proposes a Russian advance in some form or other upon Herat, and the occupation, with or without the consent of Persia, of the northern part of that kingdom.

Particulars are given in the *Invalide Russe* of an engagement which took place on the 15th inst. between the Russian troops and a force of 800 Tekke Turcomans under Tikma Sirdar, in which the latter were only preserved from complete destruction by the closing in of night.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives on the 20th inst. passed the bill authorising the dispatch of a vessel to Ireland with the food collected for the relief of the distress.

The report recently presented to the Cabinet by the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury shows that the cattle disease is unknown south or west of the Alleghany Mountains, and that it is mostly prevalent in the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Mr. Sherman, in transmitting to Congress the report of the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury on the cattle disease, appends some observations in which he says that, with proper restrictions, cattle from the Western States could pass through Canada and the Eastern States for exportation without danger of infection, and suggests the appointment of a commission empowered to order the slaughter of diseased cattle. A bill has been intro-

duced in the House of Representatives for the prevention and eradication of the cattle disease in the States.

By 23 votes against 17 the Virginian Senate has passed the Bill introduced by the Debt Readjusters for reducing the State Debt from 32 to 19½ million dollars, and fixing the interest on the reduced amount at 3 per cent per annum.

General Grant arrived last Saturday at the city of Mexico, where he was received by members of the Federal Government and Municipality, and escorted by 2500 troops to the residence provided for him by the authorities. Large numbers of people thronged the streets to witness the General's arrival, and the city was illuminated in honour of the occasion.

Mr. Parnell arrived at Cincinnati, where he was warmly welcomed, yesterday week. He was escorted by a procession to the Cincinnati Music-Hall in the evening, where he addressed an audience numbering 3000 persons. He addressed a large meeting at Chicago on Monday. Much enthusiasm was displayed by those present, to whom the speaker was introduced by the Governor of Illinois.

A dry-goods house at 384, Broadway, New York, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 dols. Two firemen lost their lives while endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

CANADA.

The Princess Louise is going on favourably. In the Dominion House of Commons last Saturday the Right Hon. Sir J. Alexander Macdonald, the Premier, and the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell expressed the regret and sympathy of the House on account of the recent accident to the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

The Dominion House of Commons has unanimously voted the sum of 100,000 dols. for the relief of Irish distress, as proposed by the Governor-General.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Ontario Legislature it was announced by the Premier that the Government intended to demand a grant for the relief of Irish distress.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario have passed a bill for ascertaining the value of the Niagara Falls property, with a view to the formation of an international park, comprising the most picturesque portions of the site.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

By telegram from Calcutta, dated Tuesday, Feb. 24, received through Reuter's agency, we learn that Sir John Strachey made his financial statement in the Legislative Council on that day. The result he announced to be highly favourable.

In the financial year 1878-9 there was a surplus of £2,644,000, and in 1879-80, £119,000. The Budget Estimate for 1881 shows a surplus of £417,000. The foregoing figures are arrived at in each case after paying from the ordinary revenue all charges on account of the famine, the Afghan war, and the frontier railways. The war expenses in 1878-9 amounted to £676,000, in 1879-80 to £3,216,000, and in 1881 are estimated at £209,000. After setting off the increased railway and telegraph revenue, the total net war expenditure to the end of 1881 is estimated at £5,750,000. The gross expenditure in frontier railways during the present year will be £1,670,000, and next year £2,270,000. The total net expenditure under this head is fixed at £3,500,000. The expenditure on productive works in 1878-9 was £3,381,000; in 1879-80, £3,700,000; and in 1881 will be £2,500,000, besides the outlay on the East Indian railway. During the present year the Council Bills on India will amount to £15,750,000, and next year to £16,900,000. According to the present intention of the Government no loans will be required during the coming year, unless unforeseen events should occur, but full powers are reserved to borrow in case of need. The closing cash balances in India at the end of 1879-80 amounted to £14,193,000, and in 1881 are estimated at £11,444,000. The rate of exchange is estimated for next year at 1s. 8d. per rupee. The extension of taxation to official and professional classes has been abandoned for the present. Sir John Strachey considers fresh taxation undesirable under existing financial circumstances. The license tax therefore remains unaltered, except that all incomes below 500 rupees will be exempted. This exemption is tantamount to a remission of taxation to the extent of £340,000. The export duties on indigo and lac are abandoned, causing a loss to the revenue of £54,000. No export duty now remains except on rice. No change is proposed at present in the cotton duties, but the prolonged maintenance of these duties is declared to be impossible. The loss to the revenue next year from the previous remission of cotton duties is estimated at £250,000. Notwithstanding the reduction of the salt tax in the greater part of India, salt shows a large increase, both in consumption and revenue. The principal improvement in 1879-80, compared with the estimates, is shown by the following items:—Opium, £1,900,000; exchange, £1,010,000; public works savings, £661,000; land revenue, £450,000; salt, £362,000; interest, £389,000.

Sir John Strachey announced that the Army Commission recommends important measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army, combined with an estimated annual saving of £1,250,000. This amount is not credited in the Budget. Sir John Strachey stated that his plans regarding the Famine Insurance Fund had completely succeeded, and that the object of this fund had been thoroughly fulfilled. The restriction of the expenditure on productive public works to £2,500,000 had, however, checked the efforts of the Indian Government to protect the country from famine by the construction of cheap railways and canals. The war estimates had hitherto proved, and were believed to be, ample for all contingencies at present contemplated. A comparison between the present total net ordinary expenditure compared with that of twelve years back shows, apart from the loss by exchange, only a trifling increase either in the civil or military charges. Even including the loss by exchange, the net expenditure shows no increase, owing to the improvement in railways and canals.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro that the yellow fever epidemic has considerably increased.

An explosion has occurred in the military arsenal at Valparaiso, by which twenty persons were killed and half the building was destroyed.

The report for 1878 on the statistics of the population of Sweden has been published by the Central Statistical Bureau of that kingdom. The population of Sweden at the close of 1878 amounted to 4,531,863.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives adopted on Tuesday by 66 against 44 votes the project of law transferring the jurisdiction on contested elections from the permanent deputations of the provincial councils to the courts of appeal.

We learn from Alexandria that the Customs authorities last week paid £100,000 to the Public Debt Commissioners for the service of the Unified Loan; and that the creditors of the Daira Sanieh have sequestered large quantities of sugar intended for sale.

Prince Milan, in his speech at the closing of the Servian Skuptschina, referred to the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Great Britain as the most important

and remarkable labour of the past Session, promising satisfactory results for the development of Servian commerce, and also good ground for the expectation that other Powers will follow the example of Great Britain.

King Oscar II. of Sweden has ordered four gold and forty-six silver medals to be struck for the officers and crew of Professor Nordenskjöld's Arctic expedition. The medals bear on one side the image of the King, and on the other the insignia of the Order of the North Star.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that the arrest of Chung-How has been speedily followed by the Chinese Kashgar forces approaching the frontier of Kuldja. The Chinese Government has not, however, yet formally refused to ratify the draught treaty of St. Petersburg.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Andrew Mure, M.A., to be a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of Mauritius; Mr. Edward Morehead Wood to be Procureur and Advocate-General, and Mr. William Henry Lionel Cox to be Substitute Procureur and Advocate-General for the same colony.

It is reported in Buenos Ayres that the alliance between Peru and Bolivia has been broken off. It is also reported that disturbances have occurred at Lima, and that another revolution has been attempted, the leaders of which were shot. The Peruvian Government has an army of 20,000 men, and is said to be preparing for continued resistance to the Chilians.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Sir G. P. Colley has been appointed Governor and High Commissioner of Natal, and Commander of the troops in the south-eastern district, in succession to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Henry Bulwer; and that Colonel Brackenbury, at present military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, will succeed Sir G. Colley as private secretary to Lord Lytton.

Colonel Syngé, who was sent by Sir Henry Layard to distribute relief to the Mussulman refugees in Eastern Roumelia, has been captured and carried off, together with his wife, by brigands near Salonica. A considerable sum is demanded for the release of the captives, and the brigands threaten to kill them if any armed force be sent to their assistance. Sir H. Layard has ordered the gun-boat *Rapid* to be sent to Salonica, and the *Invincible* has also been sent.

A Bluebook of 477 pages has been issued containing further correspondence respecting the European Commissions appointed for the demarcation of frontiers under the Treaty of Berlin. The despatches, which are 346 in number, range in date from March 3 to Dec. 13, 1879. They contain reports of the proceedings in connection with the Montenegrin, Servian, Bulgarian, Eastern Roumelian, and Dobrukscha Frontier Commissions. A plan is given of the valley of the Danube between the town of Silistria and the Lake of Olteni, and a map shows part of the Montenegrin frontier.

Latest advices from Sydney, giving particulars concerning the progress of the Exhibition there, state that the total number of persons admitted during the three months from Sept. 17, the opening day, was 464,336. A proposal to open the Exhibition on Christmas Day was negatived by the casting vote of the chairman at a meeting of the Commissioners. All the jurors had been nominated, and the regulations settled under which awards are to be made. The Italian statuary, the catalogue of which had just appeared, was attracting very great attention in the Fine-Art Galleries, as were also the Japanese exhibits. The Exhibition is to be closed next month.

The allotment of space to British exhibitors at the Melbourne International Exhibition is in process of being made, and between eight and nine hundred firms have already received letters informing them that space will be allotted to them. As some misapprehension appears to exist about the Customs regulations at the Melbourne Exhibition, we are requested by the Secretary to the Commission to state that the Exhibition building has been proclaimed a bonded store, and that no duty will be levied upon exhibits unless they are sold and enter into consumption. Following the example of France, Germany, the United States, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, and Japan, the Kingdom of Italy has decided upon being officially represented at Melbourne.

The Prime Minister has recommended Miss M. MacLeay for a Civil List pension of £100 per annum on account of the services rendered to Scotch art by her father, the late Mr. Kenneth MacLeay.

The concluding meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was principally occupied in discussing amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill now before Parliament. Mr. Morley, M.P., said that his opinion had greatly changed as to what ought to be done with regard to insolvent debtors. Creditors must be prepared to give up dealing with the discharge of the debtors, and leave that matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., gave as a reading a selection from his popular work entitled "Ginx's Baby," at the Steinway Hall, on Monday afternoon. The entertainment was one of a series projected by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, chairman of the English Executive Committee of the International Literary Association, to be called "Literary Monday Afternoons," the profits of which are to be devoted to the funds of the association. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied on the platform by the Lady Mayoress. Mr. Jenkins rendered the text of his work in an exceedingly careful and effective manner; and the treatment of those humorous portions of the book which described the religious and parochial struggles for the possession of the luckless hero were fully appreciated, while the pathos expressed in the final chapter giving the tragic end of the outcast's career was admirably rendered. The prospective arrangements include a reading by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., who is to tell the story of Dekker's comedy of "The Roaring Girl," and the recital of some Russian stories by Mr. W. R. A. Ralston.

At the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court the examination committee recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—First class (in order of merit): Messrs. A. Neale, F. J. M. Gould, LL.B., M. J. Greener, R. A. H. Julian, and R. K. Calvert. Second class (in alphabetical order): H. Benwell, B.A., J. Cochrane, A. R. Dagg, F. Hall, F. Howl, P. S. MacLagan, W. H. Moore, N. C. Schou, jun., and R. G. Templer. Third class (in alphabetical order): A. Cornett, J. A. Ellerton, C. Hodgkinson, J. Mill, B. A. R. D. Moore, J. B. Slack, B.A., and H. L. Staffurth. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly given class certificates and awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Neale, the prize of the Hon. Society of Clement's Inn, value 10 gs.; to Mr. Gould, the prize of the Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn, value 5 gs.; to Mr. Greener, the prize of the Hon. Society of New Inn, value 5 gs.; and to Mr. Julian and Mr. Calvert prizes of the Incorporated Law Society, value 5 gs. each. The council have given class certificates to the candidates in the second and third classes. The number of candidates examined was thirty-six.



THE AFGHAN WAR: ATTACK ON THE BALA HISSAR, CABUL, ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 11, 1879.—SEE PAGE 196.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, 2ND CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

"Verdict, Manslaughter; sentence, Penal Servitude for Life." We all know it now. The great trial is over; the newsboys in a thousand different voices have yelled it about the streets; the excitement, such as it was, is at an end; and the wicked man with the pale face and the grey whiskers has been huddled down stairs out of the dock. No one wonders very much, and there cannot be very much expression of pity; but I wonder how that strange and persistent man took it all, who had waited through all that long trial, day after day, munching his sandwiches and talking to his companions, in the grim expectation of seeing Lewis Paine condemned to death. That man is always there. He has never missed a great trial, and he can describe with hideous minuteness the bearing, the attitude and the despair, the shrieks and the babblings of every condemned wretch. I could tell you exactly where he sits in court. I could point him out and describe his every peculiarity; for I last made his acquaintance at the Penge Murder Trial, and during the dreadful "waiting for the verdict," that to me was simply sickening, he cheerily beguiled the time with careful reminiscences of all the murderers he had seen condemned. Half fainting as I was with weariness, excitement, and want of food—for I had sat in the same corner from nine o'clock in the morning until past eleven o'clock at night—he cheered me up with anecdotes of the Mannings, and Palmer, and ever so many more people, chuckling all the time, "I have seen them all, Sir! I never miss a murder case!" and then a few minutes afterwards I heard behind me a sigh of satisfaction as the Stauntons, husband and wife, brother and brother, were found guilty and stood up for sentence. Horror of horrors! What a scene it was when the women fainted, one after the other, with a low moan; first Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and then Alice Rhodes, and after that the two shivering brothers, pale as sheets, huddled up close to one another like frightened sheep, and clasped hands as Mr. Justice Hawkins said they must both prepare for another world. It was the same court, the same Judge, the same expectancy; but Lewis Paine was not condemned to death in that dimly lighted court that Mr. W. T. Frith has painted in his new dramatic picture. It was all the same except the dénouement, and the old gentleman up in the corner of the court will have to come again.

It is quite pleasant to see in advance the pleasant and cheery excitement consequent on the determination of the authorities to hold an Easter review at Brighton this year. For this spring-time outing means much more than a long Bank Holiday on the downs. It means a long camp out and a picnic, many long marches and jovial evenings by the camp fire, a sight of the hills, the woods, and the green trees, and a scattering behind of every kind of care. Those regiments that do not trust to commissariat waggons and self-supply have taken up every bed, barn, and barrack between Charing-cross and the King's-road. Reigate and Uckfield and Crawley will be crammed full; and if only the weather be fair and genial there will be some compensation to the imprisoned Londoner for these dull weeks of fog and depression. At any rate, there is no harm in looking on the sunny side and hoping for the best. When the autumn holidays are nearing towards accomplishment and the season of work is almost over, I have seen foreign Bradshaws concealed amongst barrister's wigs, and the dull, heated hours are whiled away by inventing phantom journeys and "making believe" that such and such a train had to be caught on the morrow.

The Poet Laureate, undeterred by the ill-success of his play, "Queen Mary," at the Lyceum, and indifferent towards the somewhat unkind criticism bestowed on his "Falcon" at the St. James's, which has enjoyed a somewhat lengthened *succès d'estime*, intends once more to gratify his very natural passion for writing for the stage. There is luck in odd numbers, and good fortune will doubtless attend Mr. Tennyson when he produces, as it is arranged he shall do next season, a two-act drama that has been secured by Mr. Henry Irving, for whom it was specially written and to whose talent it is dedicated. By-the-way, in alluding to the Lyceum Theatre, it may not be out of place to state that since the famous commemorative banquet in honour of the hundredth night of the "Merchant of Venice" Mr. Irving has thoroughly discovered and restored the premises formerly occupied by the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks. The kitchen, the pantry, the vast wine-cellars, the massive doors that closed in the curious conversation, the secret passages, and the ancient panellings are all put back as they used to be in the olden times, and, if I mistake not, the old haunt is once more on high days and holidays to be dedicated to conversational and convivial purposes, instead of being used as an old lumber-room for theatrical properties. A better or more complete example of restoration has not been seen in London for some time, and it must delight the antiquarian soul of Mr. Arnold, who is one of the few living members of the Old Beefsteak Club, in Exeter-street, who heard Lord Lyndhurst sing the "Warbling Waggoner."

"Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea, thy tribute wave deliver; no more by thee my steps shall be, for ever and for ever." This poetical prophecy of the Laureate is likely to become true of that part of the rivulet Thames that is "then a river" to boating-men and happy honeymooners, unless the Thames Conservancy does something with the locks and the worn-out old sluices. As matters stand, our impetuous friend wants restraining and moderating; he overflows his banks as often as the Tiber; he annoys the undergraduates at Oxford who want to see the practising for the University race; he distresses riverside inhabitants; and in the early spring-time, when we all want to be afoot gathering the spring flowers or towing the light gig past Medmenham Abbey, the barge walk is impassable and the river path ankle-deep in mud. All this can be moderated, checked, and disciplined by a revision of the locks and the appliance of some mechanism that will have some instantaneous action on all the sluices. It is too late when the upper portions of the Thames, swollen with many rains, come tearing down over the lashers, and carrying everything before them, and causing the frightful accidents of last spring. But one thing is antagonistic to any change in the idle locks and the rushing weirs of "Tamise ripe," Romance objects. Mechanism will destroy picture, and the landscape-painter holds up his hands in horror. What would Mr. Leader, Mr. C. J. Lewis, or Mr. Tom Lloyd say if there were activity instead of dreaminess at the old lock gate and action in place of calm in the silent back-water. Still something must be done for the sake of ultimate preservation and peace; we must either give up the quiet love corners with their white water-lilies and blue forget-me-nots, the old-world solitude of the lock stream, the lichen-covered woodwork of the familiar lasher, and the sleepy conduct of the old gatekeepers, or consent to the unromantic character of modern mechanism for the sake of the preservation of our noble river.

The old-fashioned housekeeper used to pride herself on the manufacture of a good cup of tea. It was little less than an insult in the days of our grandmothers to put before guests the colourless, flavourless, wishy-washy stuff that is now served up

when ladies receive their visitors at stated afternoons. No matter whether the old rule was adhered to of a spoonful for each person and one for the pot, or what theories there might be on the matter of boiling water, the beverage certainly tasted of something with or without cream, and whether or not it was made more appetising by scented flavourings. But where now does anyone find a good cup of tea? The trade perfectly agrees, for even a good round sum cannot purchase the almost priceless article. If, therefore, money cannot buy that which is properly regarded as a luxury, what horrible compound is that called "servants' tea," or of what does the stuff consist that is daily served up in middle-class households? Raids are made on the butter-shop and the butcher; pickles and sauces are subjected to analysis; there is a fever for preventing wholesale poison; and yet no one has yet heard of a sanitary inspector walking into a cheap-tea shop or gathering accumulated specimens from co-operative stores. If this were done, the revelations would be frightful. As *Punch* wittily observes, "Honest tea is the best policy." But China is powerless, and we cannot get it if we would.

A woman is never so happy as when she can exercise her female ingenuity and take home something that is "quite a bargain." But she had better beware of the trickery of mock auctions and spurious sales that reveal an amount of clever manoeuvring, tricky acting, and ingenious confederacy that put into the shade the ring-dropping, confidence, and three-card frauds that have deceived before now the sharpest and most knowing men. When the auctioneer is in league with the brokers, and pretends to protect the innocent lady from their designing ways, when he declares to the assembled room that he won't allow the trade to bid because they are getting articles too cheap, and hoodwinks the unfortunate victim by offering to put all she buys up for sale on another day, by which she will realise enormous profits, why, the poor creature at once falls into the trap, and does not awake from her day dream of bargains until she is persuaded she has been swindled. The best conjuring tricks that are in existence are only carried out by means of confederates, and when, knowing the existence of conjuring and confederacy, the eye is deceived and detection is impossible, it is not surprising that mock auctions, as at present conducted, are extremely remunerative to the clever scoundrels who, studying human nature, pretty closely attack it invariably at its weakest point. For it must be remembered that the person who is swindled is never altogether disinclined to get the best of his antagonist in a risky bargain. The man who is cheated at cards would not object to pocketing unholy gains; and the woman who is the victim of the mock auction-room would not mind buying an article at a third of its legitimate value.

Suggestions of convenience and improvement crowd in upon the authorities at the General Post Office, where there has recently been an inclination to retard rather than to advance. When the weighty question of telephones has been settled to the advantage of one side or the other; when some advance has been made towards the happy day when, as in America, we can communicate directly from our houses with the fire-brigade, the commissionaire dépôt, and the telegraph office; when we can summon a fire-engine, a messenger, or pass on a message without going down stairs; then, perhaps, it will be time to inquire about the possibility of instituting money-order telegrams. An old colonist points out how easily this is done, citing New Zealand as an example. You take your money into a post office and advise it at the other end of the island by wire. Immediately it is paid to the sendee, the matter being one of a debtor and creditor account with the Post Office. The money must be there, so there can be no danger of fraud. But, when sixpenny telegrams are impossible in London, the Post Office machinery will scarcely admit of these banking transactions. Besides, the organising spirit of a Frank Ives Scudamore is required.

People talk very glibly about the demoralisation of music-halls, and very recently there has been a movement to separate music altogether from the alluring companionship of stimulants. Temperance music-halls will no doubt be admirable institutions in this way, but a little healthy free trade would do more for the modern music-hall than any of these fancy improvements. These halls are conducted well enough as it is, but they would be better conducted if the law did not hinder the managers who wish to give something better than spangled acrobats and dreary comic singers. A brief domestic play or scene of half an hour would be thoroughly appreciated, and could not possibly injure any theatre in existence. The action of the music-hall manager is very limited, and hence many of the more obvious evils.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONTRACTION OF MUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his sixth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 17th inst., by illustrating the phenomena produced by the excitation of a muscle by successive stimuli. In regard to the simplest case, double stimulation, having shown the curve representing the contraction of a muscle, he explained Helmholtz's law of superposition—that is, one curve is formed upon another when one stimulation succeeds another. He then stated that Martin and Sewall, and Kronecker and Hall, had proved that the law does not hold good for the muscle when the second stimulus reaches it, as it is not in the same condition as when the first reached it. One explanation given is that the excitableness of the muscle is increased by stimulus; another, that a part of the energy of the first stimulus remains, and, although of itself inadequate to produce a further raising of the weight, yet it can add itself on to the effect of the second. The Professor next considered the case in which the second stimulus comes in before the muscle has begun to respond to the effect of the first, which, according to Helmholtz, has no result if within the 600th part of a second; but which, according to Martin and Sewall, has an effect even within a 1000th. These effects were shown experimentally, by means of very delicate apparatus, as well as the cases in which a second stimulus comes in during the descent of the first curve. A succession of stimuli gives rise to tetanus, the blending of the effects of successive stimuli when they come in so rapidly that the muscle has not time to shorten. The effects of exhaustion and increase of excitableness were also considered, and in regard to the number of stimuli which produce tetanus, the near limit was described as about twenty per second (only two in the slowly combining muscles of the tortoise). Voluntary contraction (as in stretching out the arm) was stated to be a tetanus of about twenty stimuli per second. The musical note produced by this voluntary contraction, observed by Grimaldi and considered by Wollaston, was alluded to, and compared to the rumbling of a carriage on wood pavement, and the mode by which its pitch was determined and graphically recorded by Kronecker and Hall was fully illustrated.

SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATIONS AT HIGH TEMPERATURES. Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his sixth lecture on Recent Chemical Progress, given on Thursday, the 19th instant, resumed his account of his continued studies on the Electric

Arc, illustrated by experiments made by means of special apparatus. In regard to the assumed relation between the motions of the atoms and molecules of elementary and compound bodies and their spectra, he said that regard should always be had to the large amount of invisible rays; and, in reference to the sometimes doubted elementary character of certain bodies, he quoted the words of Davy, who, while disclaiming any positive assertions on the subject, did not suppose sulphur to be a compound when it was volatilised in the electric arc and hydrogen appeared, but attributed the pressure of the gas to the decomposition of moisture. The Professor then explained some experiments made in consequence of his discovery that prussic, or hydrocyanic, acid is formed in the electric arc, and considered the various reactions which took place when poles of different kinds were employed in the presence of different gaseous media. He showed how the peculiar conical ruddy flame of cyanogen became an intensely brilliant white when oxygen was introduced into the flame, with the production of the greatest known heat at our command; and he stated that no hydrocyanic acid is formed in the arc with pure dry air, but is abundantly produced when moisture is present. After commenting on some recent experiments made in respect to the spectra of magnesium and lithium, the Professor began the application of his researches to the determination of the physical and chemical constitution of the sun, as represented in the spectrum, obtained at various times and under various circumstances, such as eclipses by Janssen and other observers. Taking the electric light as a substitute for the sun, he took instantaneous photographs, under different conditions. Assuming the general accuracy of the law, submitted to the British Association in 1873, for determining high temperatures, Professor Dewar said that the total radiation of the sun may be taken as nearly proportional to the square of the temperature. From this law, the hypothetical temperature of the sun has been estimated at 11,000 degrees centigrade. After adverting to the results of Rosetti's researches and his own experiments respecting the relation between radiation and temperature, set forth in tables, the Professor said that so long as the complications exist, to which the alterations in the condition of the radiating surface at high temperatures give rise, the problem must be involved in uncertainty.

OLD VIOLINS.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 20th inst., began by commenting on an exceedingly valuable collection of old violins on the table before him, lent by various friends, including a fine Stradivarius from the Emperor of Russia, one from the Duke of Edinburgh, and Dragonetti's monster double-bass from South Kensington Museum, to which it was given by the late Duke of Leinster. After some remarks on the qualities of the wood, Mr. Haweis explained the construction of the instrument as a wonderful combination of strength and lightness, consisting of fifty-eight or seventy pieces. The sound-bar of pine is the nervous system, the sound-post the soul of the violin. How the strain on the belly is resisted was pointed out, and other details, Mr. Haweis breaking up a violin before the audience for the purpose, while various peculiarities in the shape were shown in diagrams. In regard to sweetness, power, compass, sensibility of expression, and variety, the violin was termed the prince of instruments. Proceeding to its history, Mr. Haweis said it was a growth more than an invention, and referred to large pictures representing its predecessors, the rebeck, crouth, and guitar tribe, forms popular in the Middle Ages. The present violin, he said, was a long time coming up, but when it came, it came in with a rush. It rose with modern music; and it was the division of the voice into soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass which suggested the division of violins into tenor, violoncello, and, later, double bass. Beginning with the Brescia school, it was stated that Gaspard di Salo (1590–1640) first produced a better tone, and Maggini improved the tone; but the greatest advances were made by the Cremonese makers, the later Amatis, and perfection was reached in the models of Joseph Guarnerius, and especially of Antonio Stradivarius (1644–1737). In their hands the violin was made to combine beauty of form, sweetness of tone, finish, power, and sensibility. During the discourse, Mr. Haweis played upon some of the instruments before him in various styles, in order to illustrate their special capabilities, remarking that it is the player alone who can thoroughly appreciate the excellence of the instruments found so docile to his hands. After noticing some of the German, French, and English makers, he commended the Cremonese school to the memory and love of his audience.

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN.

Professor Ernst Pauer began his third and concluding lecture, given on Saturday, the 21st inst., by commenting on the universality of musical feeling in the south of Germany, the native country of Haydn, who was born at Rohrau, in Lower Austria, April 1, 1732. His father, Matthias, a wheelwright, played the organ, and, as well as his wife, was a good singer. They desired their son to become a priest, and gave him up, quite a child, to their cousin Franz to educate. His voice charmed Reutter, the choir-master of St. Stephen's, Vienna, by whom the boy was placed in the Choir Institute, where he worked hard till 1748, when his voice broke. He then studied harmony most assiduously, having been introduced to Porpora, an Italian composer, by the poet Metastasio, a fellow-lodger, whose boots and clothes Haydn brushed in gratitude. In 1750 he composed his first quartet, and in 1759 he produced his first symphony. His thirty years' connection with the Esterhazy family began in 1760 as capellmeister, and by the successive Princes, Nicolas, Antoine, and Nicolas, he was liberally pensioned. His first visit to London, in 1790, when he composed his twelve "English symphonies," was one continued ovation; and he afterwards said, "I became celebrated in Germany through my visit to England." In 1795 he began his "Creation" and "Seasons," and composed the hymn "God preserve the Emperor." He received many foreign honours, and at his last public appearance at Vienna, when "The Creation" was performed, March 27, 1808, the audience rose, and he retired overwhelmed by emotion. His health began to fail, and he was much disturbed by the entry of the French army into Vienna, May 10, 1809; and his peaceful death took place on the 31st. His personal appearance was described as a singular mixture, being at once attractive and repulsive, intellectual and vulgar; yet his bearing could be earnest, dignified, and benevolent. His industry and fertility were extraordinary; and his own catalogue of his works includes 118 symphonies, three oratorios, one cantata ("The Seasons"), fifteen Italian and five German operas, fifteen masses, and a great many other pieces. He also composed for Mr. Thomson introductions and accompaniments to 365 Scotch songs. Haydn learnt to construct the sonata from Bach, but may claim the invention of the symphony and quartet. In the symphonies he has applied the natural law of organic production, which demands that every product of animal or vegetable shall develop itself according to a fixed order in conformity with the germ. The progress in his symphonies is

thoroughly logical from the first idea to the climax; and they can be neither curtailed nor lengthened; everything in them is an absolute necessity. He introduced also a dualism between the first and second subjects, sometimes diametrically opposite in character, yet producing a feeling of gratified curiosity, interest, and satisfaction. After his example, subjective feeling began to influence composition. He fully appreciated the advantages of the pianoforte. The illustrations, on a pianoforte by Broadwood, included a sonata in E flat, an andante and variations in F minor, and the "Gipsy Rondo."

At the next evening meeting, Friday, the 27th inst., Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., will give the discourse, "A Sequel to the Thunderer Gun Explosion."

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The works in the first half, or those on the east wall, of this Spring Exhibition of water-colour drawings convey to us the impression that the exhibition has suffered from the anterior drain of the Grosvenor Gallery; those, however, in the remainder of the gathering—on the end and west walls and screens—seem on the whole to reach the customary average. As usual, there is a large number of small drawings by young artists, who have mastered, at least, the means of representation; but this is not, of course, the place to look for important works of matured power or illustrations of Art-principles, which either challenge or furnish standards of comparison to criticism.

There are, however, some few exceptions, and these, strange to say—"strange," seeing that painting in water colours is supposed by many to be our insular monopoly—are furnished rather by Italian than English artists. For assured accuracy of draughtsmanship, as a basis, and for direct, strong transparent painting, in completion, without the least technical artifice, there is little here to compare with Signor C. Maccari's drawing of a lady stooping towards her little child whom she is directing to place a flower at the tomb of Raphael in the Pantheon (413)—a work which we fancy had been exhibited before in London. There are still higher qualities of grave rich colour and breadth, sustained by just gradations or resolved into masses of contrasted effect, in three drawings by Signor V. Cabianca. Of these we like least the "Sisters of Charity" (206); the partial lighting on the great white caps of the sisters contrasted with the shadows looks rather forced. Still stronger contrasts occur, but are accounted for, in "Snow at Venice" (227), painted, probably, during this exceptionally severe winter, when the *laguna* was frozen over more than once. Seen against the dazzling white of the snow lying on the ledges of the buildings and the *felze* and *poppa* of the gondola, everything is extremely low in tone, as in nature. The artist's full power, however, is evinced (with nothing adventitious in the subject) in "An Asylum for Old Women, Venice" (217), some old crones gathered about the *pozzo* or wall in the cortile of their refuge. Viewed at the proper distance, this drawing acquires a noble solemnity and pathos from its deep yet mellow harmony. In this connection we may mention in passing two other meritorious Venetian views by A. Rousseffe—one of a narrow *calle*, with the houses almost touching (8), the other of the picturesque "Ponte del Paradiso" (254), with a gondolier chatting with a girl on the apex of the low bridge. The great value of the attribute of breadth in art is also exemplified in Mr. Joseph Knight's large drawing at the head of the room representing scattered groups of factory hands or miners traversing "A Bye-Path over the Moor." The effect, which is admirably realised, is that of veiled sunlight—from a slightly clouded sky. Here everything helps to unity of impression—choice of subject—i.e., the broad uniform expanse of moor; the diffused effect of light, to which we have referred; and the more artificial means of monotony of colour in the green herbage and a certain density of execution throughout. But, despite all drawbacks, the triumph obtained through aiming at the quality we have indicated is not to be gainsayed. It should be added, however, that the work owes much to its large dimensions in comparison with the numbers of small drawings and the masses of niggling execution in the room.

Anything approaching imaginativeness even in aim is so seldom met with in an English exhibition that an apology is scarcely needed for soliciting early attention to three or four works so distinguished. An apology, indeed, is hardly needed for giving prominence, even if only on technical grounds, to the "Orpheus and Eurydice" (393) of Mrs. Sparkes—the figure of the latter especially being well drawn. It is the scene of the final parting at the mouth of Hades, and the lapse of Eurydice, as the rock breaks beneath her, is well conceived. Two "shades" accompany her, one is still in the act of propelling her, the other floats aloft to bar her passage. Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald sends a large drawing in which for once he quits that fantastic tricksome world of fays with which his name is identified. But he still deals in the supernatural—i.e., the vanishing of the witches on their renouance with Macbeth (226), and he perhaps hardly frees himself from a tendency to the grotesque in the figure of Macbeth, if not in those of the witches. Still, there is evidence here of no common aptitudes. Nearly all that Mr. Arthur Severn attempts betokens a poetic mind, and if his technical powers of expression were equal to his perception of exceptional conditions of Nature, and of her most grand and solemn moods, he would be a great artist. His views of London, such as the "Misty Morning from Vauxhall" (126), reveal a wealth of pictorial material in some respects matchless, amidst which we Londoners live, yet to which artists seem absolutely blind; and in his impressive "Moonlight on the Sea—looking from a Pier towards the Land" (385) he has with considerable success grappled with difficulties not one artist in a thousand would dare to tackle. Ah, the moonlights on the sea! why do artists never attempt to paint them?—when the good ship gliding on like a phantom, and leaving a fairy glamour of phosphorescence in her wake, we gaze upwards to watch the fleecy wrack drift across the stainless sky to dive into the moon's halo-iridescence; when all the cool air is full of hallowed brightness—brighter than that of day, by contrast with the ebon sky and the black sea-troughs; and when in one long line beneath the full-orbed moon a myriad waves welter ceaselessly in sculptural lines of burnished silver or frosted foam—wrestling, as it were, to pave an argent way to some far-off spirit-land. The only other works pretending to some fancy, if not imagination, are the decorative drawings of Mr. Crane and Miss Kate Greenaway. "With Pipe and Flute" (555), by the former, a distemper painting on coarse open canvas, is idyllic; but better drawing and modelling of the figure must be desiderated even in decoration. Miss Greenaway's series of rustic figures illustrative of "Spring-Time" (333) are designs in a pleasant old-fashioned taste; but why choose this time such unaccountably plain children as models? Something of romance is suggested in "A Message" (103), by E. A. Waterlow—a girl handing a letter to a boy on horseback outside the back door of a walled-in old grange or manor house.

Among remaining figure-subjects is Mr. Percy Macquoid's very well painted and droll "Disarrangement in Blue" (203)—not a parody of Mr. Whistler's harmonics, but two dogs tugging at the blue dress of an overturned lay figure which had been arranged for painting from. J. J. Richardson's "No fox here to-day" (298)—hounds and a huntsman at the skirts of a wood—is good in its way; and so is A. C. H. Luxmore's "Angling" (354)—a Puritan maiden inspecting some very small fry which her smiling swain has brought home in his creel. Mr. Lionel Smythe makes progress in Walker-like sense of beauty, colour, and delicacy—see his Boulogne *matelottes*, Nos. 564 and 615. We have also to mention with commendation John White's vigorous figure of a child called "Swets" (98), J. C. Moore's slight but agreeable child portraits, Miss Mary Goddall's lifelike half-length of a little girl (443), and Miss Edith Martineau's small figure of Tennyson's Adeline (459). The ladies, by-the-way, are making head in various departments, particularly still life—witness for a single example, No. 97, by Miss Jennie Moore.

The collection contains, as usual, a large amount of competent realistic landscape; and, as always, comparatively new names come to the front. Among the latter on this occasion are A. W. Weedon, W. Bradley, and W. G. Addison. Mr. Weedon's "Leith Hill, Surrey" (319), "A Glint through the Mist" (335), and "Evening Shadows, Glen Falloch" (440) are all deserving notice for their equable good qualities. Mr. W. Bradley's "Oatfield, Hedder, Bucks" (264) and "Shade Oak Ferry, on the Thames" (336), are truthful and atmospheric. Mr. Addison's "April Morning, fresh and clear" (347), and river scene with water lilies (367), are broad and dextrous in handling, if a little cold. Among "members" of longer standing, Frank Walton, in several small drawings, Horatio Macallum in two brilliant sea-bits, and Frank Dillon in a sunset on the Nile with pelicans, retain their places near the head. And other members or "outside" exhibitors who maintain their ground or advance are C. Earle, C. R. Aston, H. Ditchfield, C. J. Lewis, and W. Severn in landscape, and T. R. Macquoid in architecture. By W. T. Richards there is a large impressive drawing of "Tintagel Castle" (43), with the weird ruins and great cloven rocks relieved against an after-sundown sky. A. Parsons sends two or three broad and able studies. By Mr. Davis, the Academician, there are two excellent small drawings, executed with the minute care of his early time, representing sheep under sunset effect (647) and a mare and foal (648).

In a gathering of 677 works there are, as may be imagined, others which merit attention; but we have only space to offer bare mention, or little more, of the following, taking the order of the catalogue:—"The Sultan's Fowls" (16)—i.e., flamingoes—by H. H. Johnson; "Fête Day—Brittany" (33), by Robert Dudley; "Cader Idris" (34), by A. de Breanski; "The Poacher" (59)—a very plain gentleman talking to a pretty girl over a garden fence, with an irate rustic in the distance, by F. E. Cox; "Kathleen O'Moore" (124), by Constance Phillott; "The Death of Saint Rosalia" (129), by Helen Thornycroft; "A Little Sinner" (159), by C. T. Garland; No. 171, by J. J. Bannatyne; "Kensington from the Gardens" (173), by Evelyn Redgrave; "Windermere" (241), by Herbert Coutts; "The Pigeons' Feeding-time on the House-tops, Cairo" (265), by W. C. Horsley; "Last Leaves, Litchfield" (267), by Harry Goodwin; "A May Morning—Dordrecht" (291), by A. B. Donaldson—one of several views of the old Dutch town which show a sense of the picturesque, but are injured by arbitrary forcing of colour generally; "Holding On" (309), by Yeend King; "A Member of the Conclave" (320)—a Cardinal cogitating, by Keeley Hallswelle; "L'inverno viene" (322)—woodman felling trees, with effect of late autumn—by E. Roesler Franz; "Honfleur Harbour" (348), broad and good, by R. W. Allan; "The Still Moorland" (366), an artistic little bit by F. G. Cotman; "Near Christchurch, Hants" (373), delicate and true, by Mary Forster; "Happy Moments" (375), by J. Haylar; "Sinai from the Wady Sheyk" (407), by H. A. Harper; "The Phantom Ship" (441), by W. H. Overend; "Little Mother's Care" (495), by A. W. Bayes; "A Cinque Port" (498), by Harry Hine; "Sweet Seventeen" (499), by F. Slocombe; "October Morning, Whitby Harbour" (505), by W. Eden; "Notre Dame, Paris" (577), by Jules Lessore; "Old Mortality" (593), by J. E. Rogers; a photographically exact "Study of Aloes in a Moorish Castle" (611), by the Hon. G. W. J. Shore; "Antwerp" (618), an excellent little bit by E. H. Bearn; "Spring-Time" (632), by T. J. Watson; "A Corner of my Library" (643), by B. W. Spiers; "A Serious Case" (657); "Children Playing," a boy, as surgeon, prescribing for the broken leg of a girl's doll, by Caroline Paterson, and contributions by R. M. Lloyd, A. Ludovici, J. H. Leonard, J. W. Bottomley, Walter Field, H. Moore, A. Rotch, W. F. Stocks, J. W. Walker, G. L. Hall, and G. Gillman. There are also, in sculpture, a "Study of Head of Perseus," by Mr. G. Simonds, and a marble bust, styled "Taste," by F. Junck.

The Graphic Gallery, in Grafton-street, Bond-street, consists of an exhibition of about a dozen female heads, mostly under lifelike, by the President of the Royal Academy and other well-known artists. The heads are advertised as types of beauty, but, as it is difficult to fix a standard of taste in this respect, there will be various opinions as to how far this exhibition is successful as a collection of typical beauties. Some may prefer the dark Eastern woman of Mr. Long to the over-delicate head by Sir Frederick Leighton, or the well-known model of Mr. Alma-Tadema; while others may consider the pretty English face by Mr. Perugini to be the true representative of female loveliness. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be about this gallery of beauties, it is to be hoped that the public will patronise it liberally, as the proceeds are to be devoted to a charitable purpose.—Placed apart is a much more serious work of art by Mr. Millais, the "motive" of which is evidently derived from Reynolds's "Penelope Booby." It is a three-quarter length of a beautiful little girl, in great mob-cap, white dress, and broad pink sash, seated on the felled trunk of a tree, with cherries on a leaf beside her—hence entitled "Cherry Ripe." Her little hands, with long black mittens, are naively placed together between her knees, and she looks straight at us with a most engaging expression of childlike coy inquiry. In technical qualities it is quite worthy of the painter at his best.

A new room has been opened in the National Gallery, on the ground floor, adjoining that containing the Turner drawings. In this new room are placed about fifty drawings by British painters in water colours. To Room XIII. of the principal galleries above has been added a triptych by Borgognone, representing the Virgin and Child in the centre compartment, and on the wings Christ on the Mount of Olives, and Christ bearing His cross.

The annual report of the directors of the National Gallery states that during the year eighteen pictures were purchased. They were:—"Portrait of a Cardinal," by a painter of the Italian School, sixteenth century; "A Battle Piece," by a painter of the Ferrarese School; "Bust Portrait of a Young Man," by a painter of the Old Dutch or Flemish School; "View

on the River Wye," by Richard Wilson, R.A.; "A Cornfield, with Figures" (a sketch), by J. Constable, R.A.; "View on Barnes-common," by J. Constable, R.A.; "A Quarry with Pheasants," by George Morland; "The Parson's Daughter" (a portrait), by George Romney; "From the Myth of Narcissus," by Thomas Stothard, R.A.; "Cupid Preparing for the Chase," by T. Stothard, R.A.; "A Rocky River Scene," by Richard Wilson, R.A.; "The Death of the Earl of Chatham" (a sketch in monochrome for the picture in the National Gallery), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; "The Death of the Earl of Chatham" (another sketch in monochrome for the picture above mentioned), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; "Portrait" (said to be the poet Gay), by a painter of the English School eighteenth century; "A Convivial Party," by Dirk Hals; "Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and St. Jerome," by Pietro Perugino; a triptych—viz., "The Virgin and Child Enthroned, Our Lord bearing His Cross; and the Agony in the Garden;" by Ambrogio Borgognone; and "St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Bari," by Benvenuto da Siena (formerly the side panels of a triptych). By the death, unmarried, of the late Mr. F. W. Clarke, the personal estate of his father, who died in 1856, is bequeathed on trust to the trustees of the National Gallery. The estate is estimated at £24,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Saturday last unveiled the statue erected to Lord Gough, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in the presence of a large military and popular display. His Grace, who spoke in the warmest terms of the celebrated general, formally handed over the statue to Sir John Michel, commander of the forces in Ireland. The artistic work was intrusted to Mr. Foley, who, however, did not live to see his design realised, and it was completed by his pupil, Mr. Brock. The statue is an equestrian one of bronze, cast by Mansfield, of Chelsea, the metal being supplied by guns captured in the Chinese wars.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., will preside at the annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, on May 8, at Willis's Rooms.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold last Saturday a valuable collection of 158 pictures, nearly all of the English school, belonging to a gentleman near Manchester. The sale realised £10,050.

"A Portfolio of Proof Impressions Selected from Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas," issued by Messrs. Scribner and Co., of New York, includes several remarkable examples of wood engraving in the new American method. Notwithstanding a strongly expressed opinion that this method is not a proper or legitimate use of the art of wood engraving, there is no denying that many of these cuts are extremely clever, as reproducing the manner and touch of the draughtsman. The book is beautifully printed.

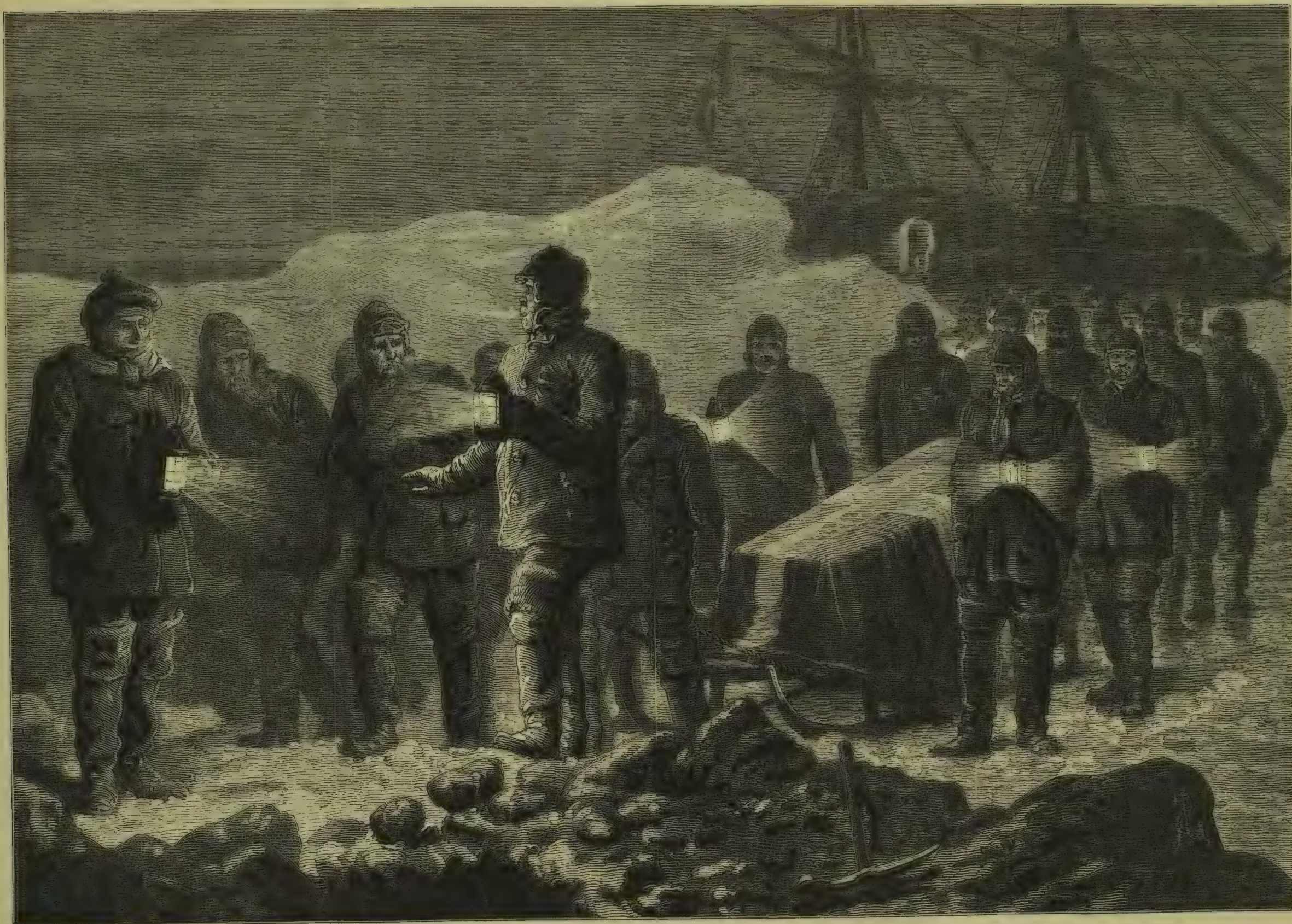
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided on Monday at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Metropolitan School of Art and the Royal College of Science, Dublin, the first occasion of the kind since the severance of the School of Art from the Royal Dublin Society.

A FUNERAL IN THE ARCTIC WINTER.

The Engraving which represents this strange and solemn scene is one of those we have been permitted to borrow from an interesting volume, lately reviewed in our Journal, which Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have published, entitled "The Arctic Voyages of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1858 to 1879." Professor Nordenskiöld, of Stockholm, is well known as the conductor of Swedish maritime and scientific expeditions through the Arctic seas north of Europe and Asia; and his recent grand achievement in the steamer Vega—namely, the successful navigation of the north-eastern passage to Behring's Straits and thence into the Pacific Ocean, has won him a title to perpetual renown in the history of geographical exploration. We may expect, since his return home, to be furnished with materials for the more ample illustration of that memorable performance in which Nordenskiöld was occupied from July, 1878, to September of last year, when he arrived safely in the harbour of Yokohama, Japan. The narrative of this last voyage, given in the book already referred to, which has been translated into English by Mr. Alexander Leslie, is necessarily deficient of many incidental matters of detail, though it affords a clear and tolerably complete general view of the course of the expedition. The "Funeral in 80 deg. North Latitude," shown in the Engraving which we have copied on an enlarged scale, took place in one of Nordenskiöld's earlier voyages, that of the little squadron of vessels, the two steamers Polhem and Onkel Adam and the brig Gladan, which went out in 1872, with sledges and Lapland reindeer to draw the sledges, for the purpose of exploring the coasts of north-eastern Spitzbergen, and travelling over the ice beyond as far as they could towards the Pole. That expedition, owing partly to the loss of the reindeer, failed to extend much the range of Arctic discovery, but made some valuable additions to our knowledge of the remote parts of Spitzbergen, across the Hinloopen Strait. The ships were laid up during the winter at Mussel Bay, near the mouth of Wide Bay, a deep indentation in the north coast of the main or western land of Spitzbergen, and in latitude N. 79 deg. 5 min., or thereabout. On Dec. 20, one of the boatmen of the brig died of pleurisy, which was ascribed to a complication of pneumonia with scurvy, and he was buried on shore, with due solemnity, on the 22nd. The funeral procession from the vessel, going across the ice to land, and conveying the poor fellow's body in a sledge drawn by his comrades, is the subject of this Illustration. The winter climate of Spitzbergen is far less severe in its cold than that of Siberia or the Arctic regions of North America, but is liable to frequent changes of temperature, fogs, rains, and violent storms. There were two deaths among the sixty-seven men in the three vessels of that expedition during more than a twelvemonth. The overland journey of a sledge party across the north-east island of Spitzbergen was the most important exploring work done, but valuable astronomical and meteorological observations were taken by Professor Wijkander. The Polar night lasted four months and a half at Mussel Bay, so far as concerns the absence of the sun, but there was sometimes a glorious moonlight.

The Right Rev. Nicholas Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore (Armagh), has sent the Pope a contribution of £400 as Peter's Pence; and the sum of £450 has been received from the Most Rev. Daniel M'Gettigan, the Archbishop of Armagh.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian medical service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 9th inst. and following days. Fifty-two candidates competed for twenty-three appointments, and forty-eight were reported qualified:—J. Simpson, R. R. H. Whitwell, C. P. Lukis, L. A. Waddell, H. P. Dimmock, G. Shewan, C. B. Maitland, C. C. Vaid, J. R. Macdonald, J. Clarke, D. B. Spencer, P. D. Pank, T. R. Mulrone, W. B. Browning, F. R. Diveslin, R. H. Canna, C. Henderson, D. F. Dymott, C. M. Thompson, A. Adams, J. Evans, J. Leonard, C. Rundle.



A FUNERAL IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS DURING THE NIGHT OF WINTER.—SEE PAGE 203.
(FROM "NORDENSKIÖLD'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.")



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NEW BUILDING OF THE CITY CARLTON CLUB.

CROSSHILL AND GOVANHILL BURGH HALL.

On the south bank of the Clyde, just below Glasgow, the two adjacent towns of Crosshill and Govanhill have rapidly grown up to some importance. Their industrial prosperity has been due in a great measure to the extensive collieries and iron-works belonging to Mr. W. S. Dixon, whose father and grandfather conducted similar operations in the same place, aided by the construction of railways and tramways, which have much benefited the whole district. The burghs have separate municipalities, each with a Provost and a body of Commissioners for its local affairs; but a common Burgh Hall, for their meetings and the transaction of public business, has lately been erected. This building, of which we present an illustration, is the magnificent gift of Mr. Dixon to the public. That gentleman, in a letter read at the opening on Dec. 12, stated the views and circumstances of its foundation, and there was one rather curious incident. The burghs of Crosshill and Govanhill, though close to one another, are situated in different counties, Lanark and Renfrew. It was desirable to provide a court-room for the magistrates of each district, and each magistracy must sit within its own county. Mr. Dixon therefore took care to find a site for the building exactly upon the border line of the two counties, so that each court-room might be in its proper county, yet within the same building. The hall for general meetings and social entertainments is common to

both Crosshill and Govanhill. The architect, Mr. Stirrat, must have exercised some ingenuity and skill in contriving this arrangement; the builder was Mr. Eadie. The opening was attended by Provost Browne, of Crosshill, Provost Smith, of Govanhill, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and the principal residents, with a large company of visitors from Paisley, Partick, Maryhill, Pollokshields, Rutherglen, and other places of the neighbourhood. Mr. T. R. J. Logan, on behalf of Mr. Dixon, who was prevented by ill-health from coming, presented the new building to the Commissioners of both towns for their joint use.

THE CITY CARLTON CLUB.

The new building in St. Swithin's-lane, of which we give an illustration, was opened in November last for the accommodation of the City Carlton Club. That society was formed in 1868, having its first temporary abode at 83, King William-street. It exists strictly in connection with the Conservative party, and is designed to promote the objects of that party specially in the City of London. The club has been very successful from the opening, but for some time had not room to accommodate its increasing numbers. At length the present

site was obtained, and the first stone of the new clubhouse was laid by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, president of the club, on July 17, 1878. The plans were designed and executed by Mr. R. Roberts, architect, of New Broad-street, and the contract for the building was carried out by Messrs. Perry and Co., of Bow. The furnishing has been done by Messrs. Jackson and Graham. The new clubhouse is a handsome and substantial building with two frontages, one in St. Swithin's-lane and the other in Sherborne-lane. The expense of building and furnishing has been entirely defrayed by money raised amongst the members by the issue of debentures, which have been fully taken up. The number of members is limited to one thousand, but the present terms of subscription will be altered when 750 members have been elected. There have been about 250 admitted since the opening, and only a few vacancies are now left.



TOMB OF NOFRE MA, AN EGYPTIAN OF THE THIRD DYNASTY, AT MEIDOUH.—SEE PAGE 206.



LEIGHTON, BRON.

DEAD BEATI

FROM A DRAWING BY J. STURGESS.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Tomb of Nofre Ma, an Egyptian of the Third Dynasty, which was discovered seven or eight years ago at Meidoum, is represented in the Illustration we have been permitted to borrow from a new work on Egypt called "Nile Gleanings," by Mr. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, published by John Murray. In this book drawings will be found of many of the most recent discoveries, as well as descriptions of them. The author, although he speaks modestly of his own attainments in Egyptology, has evidently given considerable time and care to the study. The knowledge thus acquired has enabled him to produce a book of great value to the Egyptologist from the data he has collected, some of it being entirely new. Although learned, and full of information about ancient dynasties and their monumental remains, the work is not only scientific, but is, at the same time, a readable and delightful book of travel. It contains a narrative of a voyage up the Nile as far as the Second Cataract, full of details of the present condition of Egypt. The volume is furnished with no less than fifty-eight plates, most of them printed in colours, and done from drawings made on the spot by the author. By means of the colour a better idea of Egyptian art may be formed than what is possible from merely outline illustrations, the work thus possessing a very marked advantage over others of its kind. The author more than once refers to his illustrations as proof that the ancient Egyptians were of a race more allied to the people of Europe than to the Hamitic tribes of Africa. In this he is most probably right, for, except in Abyssinia, at Axum, there are no monuments of the past in Africa, and the Abyssinians are not Hamitic, but Shemitic; and there appears strong evidence that the negro races could never have originated the art which developed into the wonderful monuments along the course of the Nile. The author seems inclined to trace Greek art to Egypt. Of course, he has the old tale of Danaus and his daughters coming from Egypt to Argos in favour of this theory. The discussion of this matter comes in at the present moment most opportunely when other theorists are endeavouring to make the Hittites the original teachers from which the Greeks derived their first lessons. To those who are familiar only with Egyptian sculpture as seen in the conventional and rigid figures of deities, kings, and sphinxes, and various sacred beings which are represented in temples, the existence of other subjects to be found in Egyptian art, and given in "Nile Gleanings," may occasion surprise. Caricature was not unknown to the ancient Egyptians, and such scenes as "Welcome Home," at p. 298, and "Behind the Door," at p. 146, represent feelings we are all familiar with, while they illustrate a point the author insists on, that the ancient Egyptians were not very different from the people of our own day; and that they trusted, hoped, and loved then, much as we do now. Many among us may know doors behind which they have acted much as Thothmes III. is represented doing about a century and a half before the time of Moses.

This tomb of Nofre Ma, as well as others at Meidoum, was discovered about seven or eight years ago, and they possess an interest from their great antiquity alone, for they are older than the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh. That belongs to the fourth dynasty, while these tombs are supposed by some authorities to be of the third. The exact date is uncertain; Lepsius makes them 3122 B.C., or about 5000 years old,—an immense age in comparison with the monumental remains of any other part of the world. Senofreou was the Pharaoh of the time, and his pyramid still stands at Meidoum unopened. Dr. Birch places him in the fourth dynasty, but other authorities place him in the third. All are agreed that he reigned previous to Shoofoo, or Cheops, and he is said to be the most ancient monarch of which we have monumental evidence, containing his name and records of his deeds. Nofre Ma, or Nofre Maat, his name being thus variously rendered, the words meaning Good and Just, was a man of high rank, and filled the office of Treasurer to Senofreou. He is represented on this tomb, and the style of art is rather peculiar, for there are deep holes cut in the rock, and these were filled up with a very hard coloured cement, the colours varying in each hole like a mosaic. This early style was not continued in the later dynasties. Close by is the tomb of Nofre Ma's wife, the Princess Atot. And in one of the same group of tombs Mariette Bey found the pair of statuettes, of Ra-Hotep and his wife Nefert, also belonging to the same date, and which, although about 1000 years older than the time of Abraham, are, thanks to the climate of the land of Chem, as fresh and perfect as if made in our own century. These recent "finds" of times so far past do not come to our European museums now; they all go to the museum at Boulak, near Cairo, hence the non-travelling portion of the public can only form a notion of them from books and drawings.

The Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund amounts to £239,582.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Maharajah Kirtee Sing of Munciepoore to be an Extra Knight Commander of the order of the Star of India.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross upon Colour-Sergeant Anthony Booth, of the 80th Foot, for bravery in Zululand, and upon Privates Flawn and Fitzpatrick, of the 94th Foot, for gallantry in the Transvaal.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his second Levée for the season on Tuesday. His Grace conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. T. A. Jones, president of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

The following cavalry officers lately employed on special service in Zululand have been noted for appointments on the staff of the Army:—Brevet-Majors H. Stewart, the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 12th Lancers; F. S. Russell, and A. C. Gardner, 14th Hussars; and P. H. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars; and Captain H. J. Watson, 11th Hussars.

A return as to ships detained as unsafe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shows that since the Act came into force 265 vessels have been detained for alleged defects in hull, equipment, or machinery. Of these five only were found safe, and five were improperly detained. Of the total number, 45 only were reported by the crews, against 311 reported by Government officers. In addition to the foregoing vessels, 102 were detained on account of overloading or improper loading, and were all found to be unsafe. Only one was reported by the crew.

The Cutlers' Company have under consideration a scheme by which the benefits conferred on the cutlery trade by their late competition and exhibition of cutlery will be still further extended and a continuous supply of skilled workmen provided for the trade—namely, the grant of a sum of money annually to be applied in the apprenticing of respectable youths to members of the cutlery trade, thus assisting also to revive the old apprenticeship system, which answered so remarkably well in the earlier days of the ancient guilds, but which has during the present generation almost entirely disappeared. It is also proposed to confer the freedom of the company on those of the apprentices who, on the expiration of their period of service, produce satisfactory proofs of good conduct and excellence of craftsmanship.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The project of a railway crossing Syria and Mesopotamia from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf has been under discussion these twenty or thirty years past. Its revival since the British Government undertook, more or less, the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, has engaged the attention of politicians and of speculators on the material improvement of the Eastern world. Much historical interest belongs to those regions of a renowned antiquity, where such mighty empires as those of Babylon, Assyria, Persia, and Macedonia, have arisen and fallen in turn. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the veteran advocate of the Euphrates Valley line, has just given another lecture upon the subject to the Society of Arts. The public-spirited Duke of Sutherland is said to have lent his influence and pecuniary support to the grand undertaking. The well-known explorer of Central Africa, Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., was induced to start for the East, towards the latter end of 1878, with a view to look at the proposed alternative route along the banks of the Tigris. This route would seem to be in some respects preferable to that along the Euphrates surveyed by General Chesney many years ago. *Our Future Highway* is the title of two volumes, published by Messrs. Macmillan, in which Commander Cameron relates his experiences and observations during this journey. He travelled from Beyrout to Aleppo, with incidental glances at the ruins of Baalbek and Carchemish; thence northward to Orfa, Diarbekr, and the Armenian highlands, and descending the Tigris to Bagdad, and further down to Bushire on the Persian Gulf. The popularity of Commander Cameron will ensure due regard for any book of which he is the author, and his narrative is sufficiently interesting. But it is not so full of substantial information as that of Mr. Grattan Geary, the editor of the *Times of India*, who lately went over the same ground in the opposite direction. Mr. Grattan Geary's book, entitled "Asiatic Turkey, or a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus," in two volumes, was published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. As for Commander Cameron, though his practical conclusions agree pretty nearly with Mr. Grattan Geary's, he is not equally skilful in collecting local statistics of the agricultural and commercial resources of the country, and the effects of its existing administration. Nor does he possess the graphic descriptive power of Lady Anne Blunt, whose interesting narrative, "The Bedouins of the Euphrates," relating an expedition performed by her and her husband, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, about the same time, was received last year with much approval. Upon the question of a Mesopotamian railway, however, we are inclined to think Commander Cameron's suggestions for the line to be adopted will be found worthy of attention. He has lately been involved in an amicable controversy of magazine articles with Mr. Blunt, who does not approve of the project. It is extremely doubtful whether any railway in that part of the world, under the miserable anarchy of the Turkish Empire, can be remunerative to its shareholders, and we are by no means sure that it would afford any political or military advantage to the British Indian empire. But if a railway be undertaken, the route along the Tigris, though it involves a wide detour northward and eastward, seems much more likely to obtain local traffic and to develop the natural wealth of the country than the Euphrates line. The choice of Tripoli, instead of Scanderoon or Alexandretta, for the Mediterranean end of the railway, is strongly recommended by Commander Cameron's survey of the valley of the Orontes, with the important towns of Homs and Hamah, on the way from Tripoli to Aleppo; and the convenience of Tripoli as a seaport, and the salubrity of that place, are circumstances of much importance. From Aleppo, the commercial centre of Northern Syria, the railway would proceed northward to Orfa, then cross the Euphrates at Biredjik, and pass close to Mardin and Nisibin, afterwards following the Tigris down from Mosul, crossing that river at Bagdad, and subsequently keeping the left or eastern bank. It would, in our opinion, be quite sufficient to place the eastern terminus at Bussora, where there is ample facility of navigation, by the Shat-el-Arab, below the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. In the view, however, of Commander Cameron, who anticipates a future extension of the railway along the coasts of the Persian Gulf and of Beloochistan to Kurrachee, the seaport of Bushire, which belongs to Persia, ought to be made the terminus of the line now proposed. We rather agree with Mr. Grattan Geary, whose favourable account of the entrance by the Shat-el-Arab deserves more consideration.

Slight and inexact, comparatively speaking, is the information to be got from *My Wanderings in Persia* (Blackwood and Co.), which is Mr. T. S. Anderson's account of three years' sojourn and journeys in that country, from June, 1875, to 1878, in the service of the overland telegraph. He landed at Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, and proceeded to Shiraz, to Ispahan, and to Teheran, stopping at several intermediate places for work upon different sections of the telegraph line; he also visited the ruins of Persepolis, and other antiquities, which have often been more adequately described. He presents a most unfavourable view of the state of the country, its government, and its population, and entirely confirms our previous impression that the Shah's subjects are even more wretched victims of oppression and misrule than those of the Sultan in Asiatic Turkey. We shudder to think of the possibility that Lord Beaconsfield's next move of policy may be to deliver Herat and Eastern Afghanistan, with a British guarantee, to the tender mercies of Persia. It would kindle an internecine war of religious hatred between the Sonnite and Shiah sects of Mohammedanism, while making England further responsible for an extended lease of power to a worse tyrant than ever reigned at Constantinople. Mr. Anderson, for his part, is a fanatical Russophile, who wastes much furious but clumsy declamation upon the advances of the Northern Empire in Central Asia. But his own testimony proves that the Mussulman State which confronts Russia south of the Caspian is incurably vicious, and that its corruption is such as to render it unfit for British alliance or protection. The demoralisation, the anarchy and misery, and the utter barbarism of Persia, under that most contemptible monarchy, have been made known by former travellers. They are only confirmed by the writer of this volume. It would, indeed, be an enormous political crime, and might justly bring upon us some terrible calamity, to lend our support to any scheme of aggrandisement for the Shah's Empire. Mr. Anderson's narrative of what he saw and heard in Persia will perhaps do some little service against such a fatal error at the present crisis of Eastern affairs. It is unfortunately mixed, however, with a good deal of tedious triviality, and its tone of cheap British bluster is somewhat offensive. He left Persia by the port of Resht, on the Caspian, and was conveyed by steamer to the Russian port of Baku, where he suffered quarantine; after which he re-embarked for Astrakhan, to get home by the Volga, through Nijni Novgorod and Moscow. His personal spite against Russia may be due to the disagreeable experiences of this homeward journey. The map prefixed to this volume, including all Europe and half Asia, is disproportioned, with its pretentious boundary-markings, to the author's small contribution of political and geographical knowledge.

THE PEABODY DONATION FUND.

The trustees of this fund have issued their fifteenth annual report. They state that the net gain of the past year was £24,786. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1868, £100,000; and in 1873, £150,000; making a total of £500,000; to which has been added money received for rent and interest £223,917, making the total fund on Dec. 31 last £723,917. Of this amount there was spent to the end of 1879 the sum of £549,984, leaving in the hands of the trustees at that time £173,932.

Up to the present time the trustees have provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London 5170 rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, and washhouses. These rooms comprise 2355 separate dwellings, which are occupied by 9905 individuals.

The trustees thought it right to incur no expenditure in new buildings or purchases of land during the year 1879. They, however, add that, after protracted negotiations, they have made arrangements for the purpose of acquiring from the Board of Works six plots, covering an area of over nine acres, and situated in Glasshouse-street, near the Mint; Whitecross-street, St. Luke's; Bedfordbury; Great Wild-street, Drury-lane; Pear-tree-court, Clerkenwell; and Old Pye-street, Westminster. To cover these sites with buildings of the character hitherto erected by the trustees will involve an expenditure which cannot fall short of £350,000. In order to meet this outlay, which, though ultimately remunerative, is beyond the present means of the trustees, they have obtained from the Treasury a loan of £300,000 at 3½ per cent, on the condition that not more than £100,000 shall be taken up in any one year, and that the whole shall be repaid within fifteen years. With the additional resources so obtained the trustees intend at once to begin building operations on the newly-acquired sites. When these sites are fully covered accommodation will be provided upon them for 10,000 persons.

The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the end of the year was £1 3s. 10d. The average rent of each dwelling was 4s. 4½d. per week, and of each room, 1s. 11½d.

LAW.

Mr. Justice Stephens tried at the Warwick Assizes on Monday an action in which Mr. G. A. Fowke, of Scaptoft, near Leicester, sought to recover from Mrs. Charlotte Hornby, a widow, residing in Hyde Park-terrace, £5000 for a breach of promise of marriage. The jury found for the defendant.

A toll-keeper in Gloucestershire demanded toll for a bicycle, and being summoned for taking an illegal toll the local justices fined him half-a-crown. The toll-keeper appealed to the Queen's Bench, which has decided that a bicycle is not a carriage within the toll clauses of the Turnpike Act; they therefore affirmed the conviction.

After a trial of eight days James Lewis Paine was on Tuesday found guilty of manslaughter, and the Judge sentenced him to penal servitude for life. Thus ends a miserable story.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Everyone was glad to renew acquaintance with Sandown Park on Tuesday, and, knowing the spirit and energy with which everything connected with the club is invariably carried on, no one was surprised to see the numerous little improvements that had been effected during the recess. The sport on the opening day was scarcely up to the usual standard, but we must not omit to mention the fine form displayed by Bacchus in the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, as he made nothing of his 12 st. 7 lb., and defeated his five opponents without an effort. On Wednesday, the Grand Hurdle-Race, to which £800 was added, proved a brilliant success, and brought out a field of seventeen. Bacchus, who again carried 12 st. 7 lb., made a great fight until reaching the last flight of hurdles, where the weight stopped him, and Thornfield (11 st.), held the lead until about one hundred yards from home, where he was caught by Hopbloom (11 st.), who went on and placed the rich prize to Captain Machell's credit. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on both days, and there was a splendid attendance on Wednesday, when the weather was warm and springlike.

Death has deprived us of one of our oldest trainers in the person of Mr. Thomas Dawson, who died at Thornhill last week at the ripe age of seventy-one. There seemed every prospect that he would attain an even more advanced age, but last year he was thrown from his pony-trap on Middleham Moor and broke his leg. He never recovered from this shock to the system, and had a paralytic stroke in November last, since which time he has gradually sunk. Thomas Dawson was the head of a well-known family of trainers, for his brothers, Matthew, Joseph, and John, have all taken the highest rank in that profession. In 1830 Thomas Dawson started business on his own account at Breckongill, but he made no particular mark until twelve years later, when Our Nell, who was the property of his brother, Mr. George Dawson, won the Oaks, and in the same season he secured the St. Leger with Blue Bonnet. The veteran had more than his share of luck in the Northumberland Plate, which he carried off with St. Bennett (twice), Inheritress, Elthron, Stilton, Brown Bread, and Rococo. Perhaps one of the best horses that Dawson ever trained was Charles XII., with whom he twice won the Goodwood Cup for Mr. Johnstone, who purchased the colt soon after his memorable victory in the St. Leger. In 1849 Mr. Dawson migrated from Breckongill to Tuppill, from which establishment he sent forth Mark Tapley, the winner of the Ebor Handicap, in the following season. In the classic races "Dangerous Dawson" was scarcely so much to be dreaded as in handicaps; but he can claim three Two Thousands, with General Peel, Pretender, and Bothwell, and two Derbys, with Ellington and Pretender. This is not a large number, considering that his career as a trainer extended over forty-three years; yet, in another sense, he was fortunate, for, with the exception of General Peel, these horses were not up to the average form of the winners of great races. For the last few years of his active life Mr. Jardine was the chief patron of Tuppill, and in 1873 Mr. Dawson resigned the management of that establishment to his son-in-law, since which time he has lived in well-earned retirement, though his figure has been a very familiar one at the principal northern racecourses.

The result of the Waterloo Cup has not proved such a complete surprise as it did last season, when something like 1000 to 8 could have been obtained against Misterton on the night of the draw; still, with the exception of Honeywood, the last four left in the stake were rank outsiders, and the slaughter of the favourites in the first and second rounds was enough to make the most sanguine backer carefully avoid "going to the dogs" in the hope of making a fortune. In two or three cases owners themselves appeared utterly at fault with regard to the respective merits of two dogs in their own kennels, and, oddly enough, the winner and runner-up were both "second-strings," having been discarded

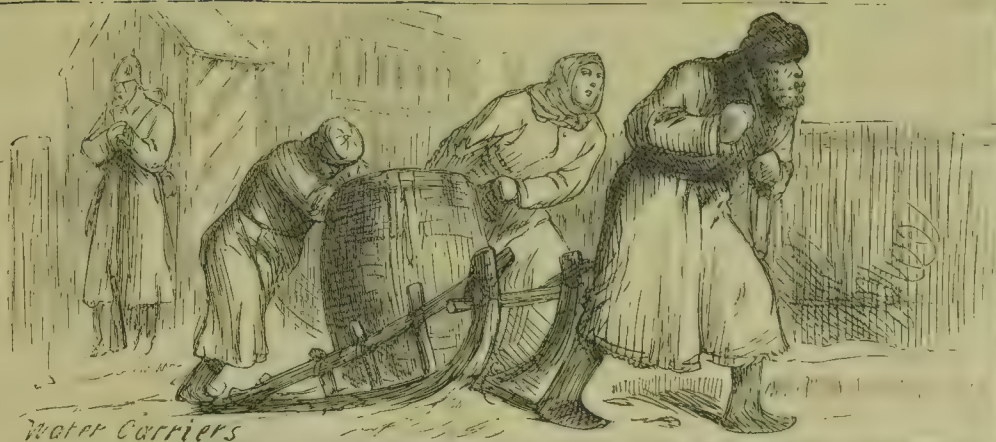
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Water Carriers



Civil Service

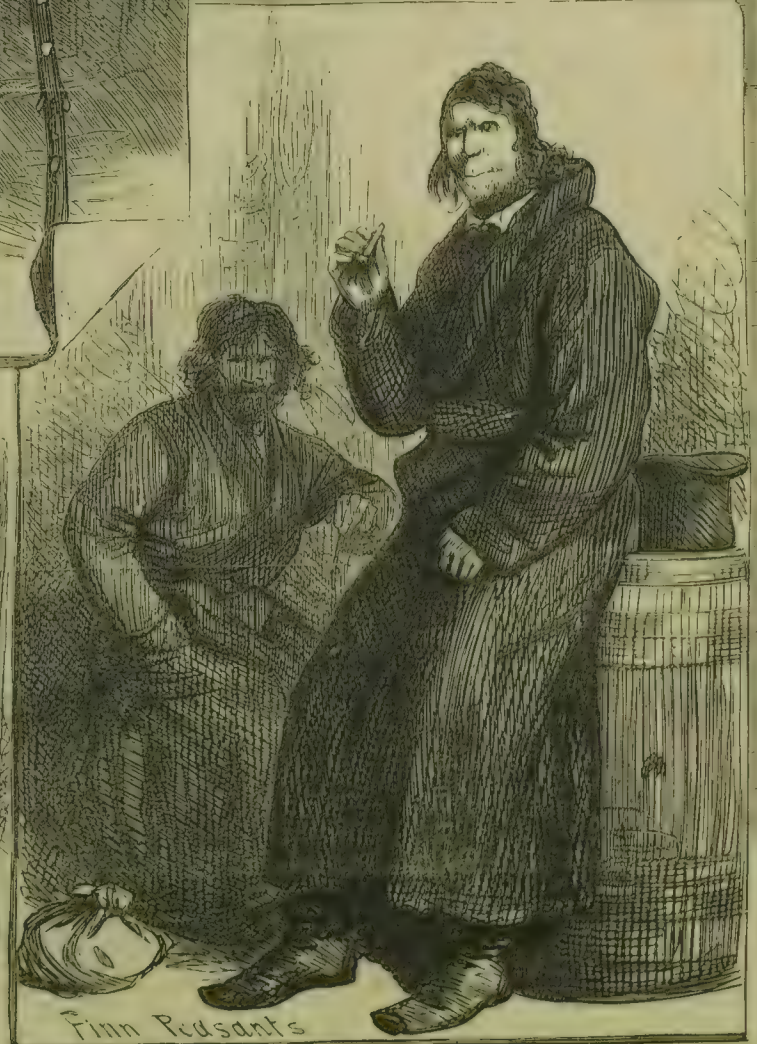
Military Service



Circassian Imperial Guard



Workmen at Tea



Finn Peasants

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL THE CZAR.

The murderous conspiracy of the Russian Nihilists against the life of the Emperor Alexander II., and their most recent attempt to destroy his Majesty, with the members of the Imperial family, by the explosion of a charge of dynamite beneath the dining-saloon in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, continues to be a subject of painful interest. We gave some account last week of this terrible affair, which has actually cost the lives of about a dozen men—soldiers on guard in the Winter Palace. Some illustrations of that building, and of the ordinary attendants of the Emperor's household residing in it, will be found in our present Number. The following additional particulars concerning the detestable attempt of the conspirators on Tuesday week are gathered from current newspaper reports and correspondence:—

The Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, built in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth on the plans of Count Rastrelli, between the years 1754 and 1762, is of colossal proportions and very simple architecture. The palace is 400 ft. square, and its inmates number 6000 persons when the Czar is in residence. It is built on the left bank of the Neva. In front there is a large open space called the Palace-square, in which stands Alexander's Column, a monolith of red granite 80 ft. high. On the right of the Palace is Peter's-square, which contains the celebrated statue of Peter the Great, and the Field of Mars, a parade-ground large enough for 40,000 men to manoeuvre in. On the east side of the Palace is the Empress Catherine's Hermitage, now a museum, and connected with it by a covered way. There is no house in the neighbourhood which could possibly have served as a centre for mining operations. The palace is four stories high, or about 80 feet; the frontage is 455 feet in length, in breadth 350 feet. The principal entrance, or "perron des ambassadeurs," is from the Neva, and leads by a magnificent flight of marble steps to the state apartments of the palace. A gateway in the centre of the building, facing Alexander's Column, opens into a large court. The most magnificent apartments are the Throne Room of Peter I., where the diplomatic corps generally present their congratulations on New-Year's Day; the White Hall; the hall of St. George, a parallelogram of 140 feet by 60 feet; the gallery of the Field Marshals and the Alexander Gallery, and a suite of splendid halls, filled with marbles, malachites, vases, and pictures.

Every member, high and low, of the Imperial household, and the officers of the Guards, have rooms in the Winter Palace, which on the ground floor and topmost story is honey-combed with suites of small apartments. This practically renders the back stairs and corridors of the Imperial abode as public as any street, and on festive days at the palace the crowd passing in and out is generally too great to be closely watched by the policemen. Generally, about half a company of the Imperial Guard, numbering 125 men, are on duty at the palace.

Entering the principal gateway of the Winter Palace opposite the general staff buildings, and passing into the great court, there is the guard-room, with a vaulted roof, built over the basement tenements occupied by the servants; immediately over the guard-room is the private dining-room of the Imperial party. The palace is perfectly accessible to everyone, and there are three entrances, one for the Emperor, one in the centre—the *entrée d'honneur*—and one on the side of the Hermitage, for ordinary purposes. The Czar has his apartments on the first floor and in the corner of the Winter Palace that overlooks the Neva and the Admiralty. The Empress inhabits the other corner, and between the two is the family dining-room, which had, however, been deserted since the return of the Empress, the meals being served, as already stated, in a smaller room over the guard-room. At one and six o'clock the Czar, the Czarina, and the Grand Dukes Alexis, Sergius, and Paul, meet for déjeuner and dinner. The Czarevitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, who are both married, have also general invitations to join the Imperial circle; but the other members of the family wait until they are bidden. Six covers are always laid, and the service is performed by three French *maitres d'hôtel*, who relieve each other every fortnight.

Every storey in the Winter Palace is separated by vaulted ceilings of great depth one from the other, and the walls are three yards thick. Oak parquet is placed over the vaulted flooring. The guard-room, under which the mine was laid, is immediately under the Imperial family dining-room, with which the back stairs communicate. The basement or cellar floor, in which the explosion occurred, was divided into several rooms and a corridor. Immediately above it was the guard-room, which had a double arched ceiling. The cellars or basement rooms had long been used for storing purposes, and were also occupied as a dwelling by four *istopniks*, the men in charge of the stoves and furnaces. It appears that the *istopniks* are rather a privileged set of men, and are allowed to roam about at large, though their movements are confined to the lower storeys of the palace. They have little or no communication with the other servants, who look down on their shabby dress and poor wages. Hitherto the *istopniks*, for some reason or another, have been considered above, or perhaps below, suspicion, but it seems anything but improbable that one, at least, of their number should have become tainted with Nihilist doctrines, or should have been won over by a bribe. So far as can be known at present, what occurred in the cellar was this. Just under the guard-room, next to the heating apparatus, there lived one Petrovski, a private soldier belonging to the Palace service, and specially intrusted with the supervision of the Neva front. This Petrovski is said to have received into his room a stranger unprovided with the requisite passport, and whose name he did not think it necessary to give to the Palace police, or to any other superior authority. How long the stranger lived with Petrovski is unknown, but will probably come out in the course of the judicial inquiry, Petrovski and his whole family having been placed under arrest. The stranger, of course, has disappeared. It is likewise a matter of course that General Delsalle, the Chief Governor of the Palace, was ignorant of the stranger's presence there.

It is believed that previous to the explosion, which occurred at twenty minutes past six in the evening, the dynamite was placed in or on the stove of the room in the basement. The ignition was at first supposed to have been effected by means of an electric battery, but now the general opinion is that a slow-match was used. General Todleben calculates that 144 lb. was used, and that 10 lb. more would have destroyed the dining-room. The dynamite was gradually introduced in sardine tins and piled up in an old stove. The vault above consisted of four feet of solid concrete. The effect of the explosion was to destroy the guard-room, kill and wound fifty-three soldiers remaining there off guard, break through the sides of the vaulted roof, and lift and dislocate the floor of the dining-room in two places, corresponding with the gaps in the vaulted roof below. Moreover, the dining-table was damaged, as well as part of the ceiling, and the large central chandelier was thrown down, the gas-pipes being broken, and the rooms being in darkness until fresh lights were brought. The outer wall of the guard-room, facing the courtyard, was

also breached, and the wall of the saloon itself was damaged. The concussion had such force that the tables and dinner-service in the Imperial dining-saloon were scattered in all directions. Two of the servants who were in the saloon at the time were injured. The force of the explosion is also shown by the large number of windows shattered in the Imperial palace and adjacent houses on the quay of the Neva.

The explosion occurred about twenty minutes past six, the dinner having been ordered for six o'clock. The Imperial party comprised the Emperor, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the Imperial family, with the Prince of Hesse and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria as guests. The dinner was somewhat delayed in connection with the arrival of the Prince of Hesse. At the moment of the explosion the Emperor, in an ante-room, surrounded by his guests, was about to enter the dining-room. But for the delay on account of the Prince of Hesse, the Imperial party would have been seated at table when the explosion occurred. Their marvellous escape is thus clearly seen. It was at the very moment when the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Hesse and the Prince of Bulgaria, was about to enter through one door, and the Imperial family, with the exception of the Empress, through another. The panic created in the palace was fearful. The Imperial family gathered round the invalid Empress, who was at once removed to another wing of the building. The apartments of the Prince of Bulgaria and those of Miss Corry, who is in attendance on the Duchess of Edinburgh, were on the same floor, and the doors and windows were blown open and the lights put out; but, fortunately, the occupiers of the apartments escaped unhurt.

When the Czar had somewhat recovered from the consternation caused by the explosion he inquired for his daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh, to whom a few minutes earlier the Prince of Bulgaria had offered his arm to conduct her to the dining-room. The Czar, seeing the Duchess pale and wringing her hands in the recess of a window adjoining the dining-room, hurried up and embraced her warmly. He then asked her to enter the Empress's room and carefully watch that the patient, who just then was slumbering, was not informed of the event. The Duchess so thoroughly entered into the spirit of her father's request that when, some minutes later, the Czarevna asked her to pass the night in her Palace, she refused at once, declaring it to be her duty to remain and nurse her mother. Lord Dufferin arrived soon after the catastrophe, and begged an audience of the Duchess; he was requested to return the next morning. At the same time the Duchess asked him, through her maid, immediately to inform Queen Victoria of the event, and that she and the whole family were well and unhurt. We learn that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh received the following message from the Duchess of Edinburgh:—

"Explosion caused by dynamite. Nine soldiers killed. Extra guard at Palace. Empress acquainted with explosion; not suffered in health. Emperor and myself both quite well; not frightened."

Immediately after the explosion the sentinel rang the bell outside the guard-room; fifteen of the soldiers who survived and could move, maimed and bleeding, responded to the call. The Preobrazhensky Regiment of Guards were sent to take the place of the Finnish Company, more than half being disabled. The Czarevitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir were the first to reach the guard-room after the explosion in the palace, arriving there just as the officers, fearing danger to the Emperor, were about to lead the remaining sentinels to the Imperial apartments. The Grand Duke Vladimir hastened to the barracks to give the alarm. The palace and the square in front were filled with officers and soldiers intent upon discovering the malefactors and ascertaining the traces of the deed. Detectives were immediately set to search the entire basement story for more powder and dynamite; but the task was a difficult one. General Gourko, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, was engaged at the Winter Palace during the whole of the night of the 17th inst. making investigations into the circumstances of the explosion. It is stated that under the debris of the guard-room the cover of a large tin box, which could contain from ten to fifteen pounds of dynamite, was found, and a long wire, conducting to a Thomas clockwork, set for 6.20 p.m. The police authorities, having learned that suspicious individuals lived at No. 4, Bezborodkin Prospect, ordered twenty policemen, under five officers, to proceed thither. Besides a clerk's widow, nobody was there, nor was anything suspicious found. Five policemen left in the yard noticed three men hastily leaving a shed there and rushed in. At the same moment a terrible explosion occurred, blowing up the policeman and the shed. The house itself suffered terribly from the explosion. Immediate inquiries resulted in the discovery that the shed had contained a store of dynamite.

The following description is given by a correspondent, who has visited the Winter Palace and inspected the scene of the explosion.

"Entering the palace by the Soltykoff doorway, which faces the Admiralty, and traversing the hall, I found myself at once face to face with unmistakable evidence of the disaster. In the courtyard immediately in front of me was a vast mass of brickwork, concrete, boards, and rubbish, with here and there a shred of clothing. Glaziers were employed in repairing the windows in the apartments on the other side of the yard, to which the effects of the explosion evidently reached. Turning to the left, I passed through doorless lintels into the guard-room, a building some sixty feet long by twenty wide, with a raised ante-chamber at the further end. To the right were the windows looking into the court; the sashes had all been blown out. To the left was a solid wall, which was but little damaged, although the stove in which the dynamite was placed had rested against it. The floor for nearly the whole length and breadth of the apartment, as well as in the corridor outside, leading to the rooms occupied by Captain Hague, had been destroyed, though composed of solid concrete two feet thick. Workmen were nailing down boarding, and had almost covered the cellars below. Three square pillars in the middle of the guard-room supported the floor of the apartment above, and had the explosive material been placed against one of them the ceiling must have come down. As it is, in one place the plaster and brickwork have fallen, and this gave rise to the report of a hole in the floor of the dining-room, but the parquet is intact."

The Grand Duke Constantine was present at the funeral of ten Guards of the Finland Regiment who were killed by the explosion in the Winter Palace. The coffins were borne to the graves by officers. The Emperor and the Czarevitch attended the funeral ceremony, celebrated in the barracks, previous to the starting of the procession for the place of interment, and afterwards visited the wounded men in the hospital. General Gourko, in an order to the troops announcing the interment of their comrades, says:—"May the honourable conduct of the men who were wounded by the explosion convince the insane criminals who planned the attempt that neither their endeavours to bribe the soldiers nor the fear of death itself can shake the loyalty of the troops." The number killed at once was eight, including

one of the household servants, and forty-six were hurt, six of whom have since died. Ample provision has been made for the relations of the men killed or injured. The Emperor, when visiting the wounded men in the hospital, addressed to each some words of sympathy, and expressed his thanks for their fidelity and loyalty. This is the fourth attempt on the life of the Czar within a few months. Last April he was shot at by Solovieff; more recently an attempt was made to take his life when landing at Odessa; and later still a mine was exploded while the Czar was travelling by rail from Odessa to Moscow.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

In a personal sense, it may have been regarded as rather unfortunate that the Duke of Argyll should have fixed upon Friday, the 20th inst., for reopening a formal discussion of the Afghan question, the principal feature of the previous evening having been Earl Granville's and the Prime Minister's earnest expression of sympathy with the Emperor of Russia and the Imperial family on their escape from the foul attempt on their lives in the Winter Palace. Obviously, no thorough debate of the Afghan entanglement could be free from a searching criticism of Russian negotiations at Cabul.

Russia's attitude towards Afghanistan was, accordingly, the gravamen of the Ministerial objection to the lenient views entertained by the noble Duke and the Leaders of the Opposition towards the late Shere Ali. His Grace had an illustrious audience, the Prince of Wales and other Princes occupying the front cross-bench with the Earl of Derby; the Conservative and Liberal chieftains being present in force, with the marked exception of the noble Marquis the Foreign Secretary, still confined to Hatfield through illness; and the Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Teck, besides a goodly array of Peers, being in the side galleries. Over two hours did the Duke of Argyll's vigorous, and sometimes impassioned, denunciation of the policy of the Government last; but the stream of invective flowed with rugged impetuosity. Indeed, the orator appeared at one moment desirous of emulating the pulpit action of John Knox as he is represented in a familiar picture. This was when the noble Duke lifted his voice grandiosely, and brought down his fist on the table to give emphasis to his impressive recital of "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour" for the behoof of the Ministers whom he faced. The Earl of Beaconsfield winced not at the delivery of this Scriptural commandment; and Lord Cranbrook did but busy himself with note-taking. With regard to the subject-matter of the noble Duke's long speech, it may be briefly said to have rested a justification of his hostile criticism upon the repetition at Cabul of the massacres of forty years ago; upon the uselessness of maintaining a British Envoy at Cabul; and, with respect to the possibility of Russian aggression, it placed faith in the great heat of the Asiatic deserts. Muscovite troops would have to traverse, and in the scarcity and badness of the water, as forming the greatest obstacles to any invasion of India by Russia. Lord Lytton came in for severest censure; and the noble Duke finally charged the Government with establishing "a policy which has cast a lasting stain upon the honour of the British Empire."

Lord Cranbrook was in his best vein in replying to the unqualified animadversions of the late Liberal Secretary for India. He compressed his answer within reasonable limits, and repelled the attacks in an animated manner. Commencing with a defence of the different ideas entertained by the Government, the noble Viscount went on to complain of the resuscitation of the '78 debate, which was decided unmistakably in favour of her Majesty's Ministers. The familiar Imperial strain was soon taken up. He maintained with fervour that no massacres, however deplorable, ought to deter England from pursuing a policy that was just and right. But the Secretary for India's main point, as indicated above, was that Russia indubitably went to Cabul to make that city the base of an attack on India in the event of hostilities breaking out with this country. Lifting his voice to its highest pitch, he declared it was then high time for England to assert her might in Afghanistan. Hence ensued the Mission; its rejection by Shere Ali; the consequent British advance upon Afghanistan; and our determination to hold the mountain passes ourselves, as our quondam allies were no longer friendly. This bold grasping of the thistle elicited approving cheers from the Conservative peers; as did Lord Cranbrook's assertion that the Afghan territories would be handed over to the chiefs who might show themselves capable of taking care of them, and the noble Lord's closing vindication of the Viceroy from the aspersions heaped upon him.

Lords Northbrook, Denman, Hammond, Strathnairn, Napier of Magdala (who emphatically approved the war against Shere Ali), and the Marquis of Ripon, kept the debate from languishing during the late dinner hours. Earl Granville took up the skein in succession to the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Beaconsfield closed the discussion with a brisk repetition of Lord Cranbrook's arguments, the most noticeable feature of the noble Earl's address being his resignation of the famous "Scientific Frontier" phrase in favour of "the gates of India," which the Prime Minister hoped, amid cheers from his supporters, might henceforth remain in our possession.

By the time the witching hour of midnight had arrived, the Duke of Argyll was convinced that discretion was the better part of valour, and withdrew his motion for papers.

The Lord Chancellor's lucidity and clearness of exposition in introducing the Ministerial Land Bills on Monday received cordial commendation from Lord Selborne, who also testified to the general usefulness of the comprehensive measures. His Lordship reviewed with habitual succinctness the existing laws to be affected. But it will suffice here to concisely summarise the objects of each measure. The first bill, then, purposes to facilitate the sale and leases of settled land by giving to the tenant for life power to sell, lease, or partition his estates. The Enclosure Commissioners, Copyhold Commissioners, and Tithe Commissioners would be rechristened Land Commissioners simply. Then followed an explanation of the next bill, which would greatly simplify and facilitate the practice of conveyancing; and in alluding to this measure the noble and learned Earl generously acknowledged the valuable assistance granted him by Mr. Burrell, Mr. Wolstenholme, and Mr. Reilly, as well as by the large body of conveyancers. Solicitors and their charges formed the burden of another bill; and some expressions of satisfaction escaped from the noble Lords present when his Lordship proposed that solicitors should in future be paid for non-contentious business by commission or percentage, as brokers are by the sale of shares. The object of the fourth measure was to further limit the period during which actions could be brought for the recovery of land; and the Lord Chancellor furnished his reasons why the period should be reduced from twenty to twelve years.

The four Land Bills of the Government were read the first time, and then passed through Committee the Seeds for Ireland Bill and the measure for amending the Scottish Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875.

On Tuesday the report of amendments to the above-named

measures was agreed to; Lord Aberdare secured the second reading of the Companies Acts Amendment Bill, the object whereof is to reduce the share capital of companies; Lord Houghton mildly deprecated the exclusion of reporters from executions as being injurious to the public interests, and was successful in a motion for papers concerning the hanging of William Cassidy in Cheetham Prison; and the sitting closed with the first reading of the Bill for the Relief of Distress in Ireland.

COMMONS.

The apology of the hon. member for Derby and the debates that have ensued on the privileges of the House of Commons claim our first attention. Mr. Plimsoll was early in his place yesterday week, and awaited the moment for his explanation with manly confidence, strengthened as he was, no doubt, by the presence next him of his faithful champion, Mr. A. M. Sullivan. The apology was frank and ample. Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Onslow both expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. And there the matter might have dropped. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with an assumption of severity quite unusual, thought fit to present a resolution still censuring Mr. Plimsoll by a side-wind, as it were. Thus ran the Ministerial motion:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of the hon. member for Derby in publishing printed placards denouncing the part taken by two members of this House in the proceedings of the House was calculated to interfere with the due discharge of the duties of members of this House and is a breach of its privileges. But this House, having regard to the withdrawal by the hon. member for Derby of the expressions to which the hon. member for Westminster had drawn its attention, is of opinion that no further action on its part is necessary.

In vain did Sir William Harcourt cite the lenient course adopted by the present Prime Minister and by Sir Robert Peel under similar circumstances, and announce that he would move "the previous question." The Attorney-General justified the introduction of the resolution. Vainly also did Mr. Bright (with much earnestness and animation, albeit he was still suffering from a severe cold) urge that precedent was against the action of the Ministerial Bench, and remark that the House was not adding to its strength "by constantly showing that it has strength." The right hon. member for Birmingham was emphatically of opinion that enough had been done in the matter, and thought the adoption of the resolution would tend to lessen the freedom of discussion inside and outside the House. The debate entirely prevented Mr. Newdegate from bringing in his resolutions for dealing with "Obstruction." The thread of discourse was taken up by Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Osborne Morgan, the Solicitor-General, Sir Henry James, Mr. Hardcastle, the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Biggar, and was finally tackled with gusto by Major O'Gorman; but the debate did not end before the excitement that reigned towards its close led, it is reported, to a challenge being issued from an hon. and venerable member from the Sister Isle to a younger member, who is to have resented his sitting on the Conservative side of the House for the nonce. The two divisions were of a strictly party character, and resulted in the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolution by a majority of 66—182 against 116.

Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday announced the terms of the motion he proposed to introduce on Thursday to lessen "Obstruction:—"

1. That, whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, "That such member be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of that day's sitting;" and, if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any member be suspended three times in one Session under this order, his suspension on the third occasion shall continue for one week, and until a motion has been made, upon which it shall be decided, at one sitting by the House, whether the suspension shall then cease or for what longer period it shall continue, and on the occasion of such motion the member may, if he desires it, be heard in his place.—2. That this be a Standing Order of the House.

Ere the business of Monday evening could be proceeded with, a second debate on Privilege was raised. Mr. Sullivan moved that Earl Cadogan and the Hon. Major Jocelyn should be brought to the bar of the House to exculpate themselves, if possible, from the charge that they had been guilty of a breach of privilege in supporting the Conservative candidates for Chelsea at a public meeting. Sir Charles Dilke calmly persuaded the House to take no notice of the speeches objected to; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer could see no analogy between the case of the hon. member for Derby and that of "Lord Rosebery" (as he inadvertently called Earl Cadogan). But it was a curiously self-condemnatory fact that Sir Stafford Northcote and the whole of his followers were, on the division being taken, found in the same lobby with the Leader of the Opposition and Sir William Harcourt, the latter of whom had consistently moved the "previous question" once again. On Mr. Sullivan's motion being negatived by a majority of 214—229 against 15—Mr. O'Donnell took up the cudgels of privilege. The hon. member for Dungarvan denounced a sparkling article in the *World*, entitled, "Our Brilliant Brethren," in which Mr. O'Donnell himself was spoken of as "a person of undignified presence and unprepossessing features," a phrase that was greeted with laughter, and in which, furthermore, the Irish members were alluded to as "the ragged regiment of the House of Commons." Language used by the *Morning Advertiser*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Pull Mall Gazette* against Irish members was likewise protested against; and Mr. O'Donnell moved that each of these journals contained articles which were breaches of privilege. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be wasting the time of the House to consider these complaints; and the Marquis of Hartington supported the Leader of the House in the motion that "the Orders of the Day" should be proceeded with, at the same time pointing out that this step was the consequence of the course taken by the Government on the preceding Friday. Mr. O'Donnell's motion, however, was not pressed to a division in the end.

The Irish Distress Bill having been at length read the third time and passed, the Attorney-General was on Monday night enabled to secure the second reading of the Criminal Code Bill; and in Committee of Supply on Supplemental Estimates, various votes for the Royal Palaces and Parks, &c., were rapidly agreed to.

Whether it was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's rod in pickle had a deterrent effect or not cannot be directly affirmed. But it was patent that a much more business-like feeling than usual prevailed on Tuesday. Mr. Blake's motion to abolish the "privilege of immunity from arrest now enjoyed by peers" was met with an amendment from Mr. C. Lewis, who was for affirming that any member of the House of Commons becoming bankrupt should vacate his seat. There appeared to be a general opinion (in which Mr. Gladstone

coincided) that the allusion to the peers should be withdrawn, and the amendment be adopted; but Mr. Blake carried his motion to a division, and lost, 128 voting against and 111 for him—leaving the small majority of seventeen against the hon. member. Thereupon the amendment was negatived. Mr. John Holms's motion that "the duration of any future Parliament should not exceed five years" had the advantage of being seconded by Mr. Joseph Cowen in an erudite speech; but Colonel Alexander was not to be deterred from moving an amendment to the effect that the Septennial Act had proved satisfactory; and this amendment was agreed to after Mr. Holms's motion had been rejected by a majority of 50—110 to 60.

Lord Sandon then voluntarily took up the question, the temporary suppression of which had excited the ire of Mr. Plimsoll. The noble Lord the President of the Board of Trade obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the vexed subject of loading merchant-ships in bulk. Lord Sandon explained that the great shipping authorities by no means agreed with Mr. Plimsoll that the shipping of grain in sacks would reduce the number of disasters; but the Committee would ascertain the most efficacious remedy. The hon. member for Derby heartily thanked the noble Lord for his promptitude in dealing with the matter; but still clung to his notion that a measure rendering it compulsory to ship grain in sacks would lessen the number of fatalities.

Sir John Lubbock, ere the sitting closed, had an opportunity of gracefully thanking hon. members for enabling him to obtain the third reading of his Ancient Monuments Bill.

On Wednesday Mr. Norwood's bill for extending the jurisdiction of County Courts was opposed by Mr. Wheelhouse, but, meeting with general approval, was read the second time. Mr. Vans Agnew then secured the second reading of the Abolition of Hypothec Bill.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alban, Alban, to be Rector of Bridell, Pembrokeshire.
Alderson, W. T.; Locum Tenens of Warmfield-cum-Heath, Yorks.
Garrard, Edward Holland; Rector of Marston Sica.
Hall, Herbert; Chaplain of the Linton Union.
Holtum, N. A.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Michael, Cherry Burton, Beverley.
Hughes, David Harwood; to the New Consolidated Chapelry of St. Lelan Gorslās, Carmarthenshire.
Leathes, Stanley; Rector of Cliffe-at-Hoo.
Leonard, A. A.; Vicar of Fordington, Dorset.
Lewis, Evan Felix; Curate of Llanfihangel Gneu'r Glyn, Cardiganshire.
Molyneux, John Charles; Curate (Sole Charge), of Barcheston, Warwick.
Moule, Horatio; Rector of Road and Wolverton.
Napleton, John; Curate of Llandawke-with-Pendine, Carmarthenshire.
Penrose, John T.; Rector of Gawsorth, Cheshire.
Reay, T. O.; Vicar of Dovercourt, Vicar of Prittlewell, Southend, Essex.
Smith, George; Army Curate, Aldershot.
Stokes, Henry Pelham; Rector of Wareham, Dorset.
Williams, James George; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Portland Roads.
Williams, Thomas; Curate of Llandewifach, Brecon, during vacancy.
Williamson, H. Trevor; Rector of Brobury-with-Bredwardine,—*Guardian*.

The sermon at the midday service at her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Wednesday, was preached by the Bishop of St. David's.

The Bishops of Exeter and Worcester were re-elected vice-presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the annual meeting yesterday week, after some angry discussion, but without a division.

On Tuesday morning (St. Matthias's Day) the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Augustine, Kilburn, a portion of which was opened by license as long ago as 1870, and the permanent building in 1877. The church is from designs by Mr. Pearson.

St. Matthias' Church, Ecclestone-road, the first work of the Sheffield Church Extension Society, was on Tuesday consecrated by the Archbishop of York, who also preached. The church has cost £5000, and is designed to accommodate 700 worshippers. Mr. Henry Wilson gave the site, and is also the general founder of an endowment of £200 a year.

A stained-glass window of two lights has been placed in the chancel of Beeford church, in memory of Mrs. Trevor, the Rector's wife. An east window of three lights has been placed in the Chapel of St. Nicolas, Dunnington, in the same parish, in memory of Mr. George John Ansley, treasurer and principal contributor to the rebuilding of the chapel.

The *Record* states that the Dean of Arches has appointed next Saturday, in the Public Library at Lambeth Palace, to hear an application for the admission of the articles in the case of Martin v. Mackonochie. His Lordship has fixed Saturday, March 13, in his room at the House of Lords, to hear the motion for the inhibition of the Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-sixth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were—the Dean of Lincoln, the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Rochester, Canon Westcott, Archdeacon Lee, Archdeacon Palmer, Professor Hort, Professor Newth, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, and Mr. Humphry. The company proceeded to consider the final suggestions of the American committee on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

A court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Saturday last—Lord Hatherley, the vice-president, in the chair. The reports of the various committees having been approved, the applications received since the last court were considered, and grants amounting to £667 were made in favour of clergymen, the widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen in urgent need of temporary aid, and towards the education or start in life of clergy children, whether orphans or not.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held last week. It was stated that the income during 1879 available for grants was £18,670. A sum contributed for specified objects and local augmentations of the stipends of missionary curates brought the income up to a little over £20,000, which was nearly £1000 less than the sum received in 1878. In addition to the grants for ordinary purposes being renewed, sums of money had been voted towards the erection of mission buildings, the renting of schools, &c., to the total amount of £6431. Five new churches, aided by the fund, had been erected, the sum voted for them being £5842. It had been decided to establish a special church repair fund; and when it was considered that there were at least one hundred churches in the poorer parts of London which could not be kept in repair without extraneous aid, it was felt that the effort to meet the emergency would be supported.

The Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on the 19th inst.—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Rebuilding on a new site St. John's Church, Bognor, Sussex, £300; building a chancel at Ely, near Cardiff, £15; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the church at Haverfordwest, St. Thomas, Pembroke, £30; Rhosic St. Michael, near Aberystwith, £25; and Wootton-

Wawen, near Henley-in-Arden, Warwick, £25. The grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Brightlingsea, near Colchester, was increased from £50 to £65. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Colwyn Bay, in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, near Conway, £20; and Fulham, St. Peter, Middlesex, £50.

A meeting of the Liverpool Bishopric Committee was held at the Townhall, Liverpool, last week, the Dean of Chester presiding, when it was resolved to invest an additional sum of £12,000 in London and North-Western Railway Preference Stock or Debenture Bonds. It was stated that the minimum sum required by the Endowment Commissioners for the establishment of a Bishopric had been secured, and it was further resolved that immediate steps be now taken to establish the Bishopric accordingly, while vigorous efforts be made to obtain a total sum of £100,000, the maximum amount required.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. L. N. Ridley, B.A., of Exeter College, has been elected to the Burdett-Coutts Scholarship.

The Hertford Latin Scholarship has been awarded to J. W. Mackail, Exhibitioner of Balliol. Honourably mentioned:—C. Cookson, Scholar of Corpus; E. C. E. Owen, Scholar of Balliol; E. W. Watson and R. E. Mitcheson, Scholars of St. John's; F. J. Haverfield, Scholar of New College.

At Christ Church the following elections have been made:—To Senior Studentships: Classical—G. J. Talbot, Winchester College (eldest son of Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for the University of Oxford); J. G. Willis, Bristol Grammar School; A. B. Shaw, Christ's Hospital. Mathematical—No election. Natural Science—T. H. Walker and J. H. Mackinder, both from Epsom College. Proximo accessit—G. C. Chambres, Dulwich College. To College Exhibitions: Classical—J. A. Newsom, Christ's Hospital. Classical and Mathematical—T. J. Cunningham, Torre College, Torquay.

At New College, A. Shackleton, Bradford Grammar School, has been elected to a Physical Science Exhibition.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Craven Scholarship has been awarded to J. C. Moss, Scholar of St. John's. The examiners record their opinion that W. Wyse, Scholar of Trinity, was nearly equal in merit to the successful candidate. The Brown Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Wyse.

The Kaye prize (open to graduates of less than ten years' standing and given once in four years) has been awarded to the Rev. W. Cunningham, M.A., of Trinity.

Mr. E. J. Heastie, M.A., late Tancered student of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed second master of Appleby Grammar-School, Leicestershire.

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the memorial of the late Mr. Hogg, vice-principal, and for thirty-four years mathematical master of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, which is being erected by the former pupils and other friends, under the management of the memorial committee, and will be placed in the chapel belonging to the school.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund Committee on Monday Dr. Meredith announced that the amount of lodgments to that day was £68,042, being £5300 since the previous meeting of the committee, on the 19th inst.

The distress in Dublin does not, it appears, extend to men who are willing to work for 12s. 6d. a week. On Thursday week the Scotch contractor intrusted with the expenditure of £30,000 upon the sewerage of that city began the execution of the works, and employed a number of skilled and unskilled hands. Some of them were paid at the rate of 2½d. per hour, and the remainder at 14s. per week. They refused to work for 12s. 6d. a week, and on Monday morning all hands struck for payment at the rate of 14s. per week; but they have resumed work, an understanding with the contractor having been arrived at.

On Monday the Bishop of Bath and Wells wrote, inclosing £934, collected in his diocese, and stating it had been very gratifying to him that, in spite of the prevalent distress in the country, the collections had been universally large, and given with the utmost cheerfulness. Mr. J. K. Keene, of New York, wrote inclosing £2000. A second instalment of £500 was received from Belfast. There were many smaller sums from different towns in England, America, and Canada. Grants of clothing were made to several districts, and £3191 was given on Monday, making an expenditure of £32,048.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in acknowledging the last remittance from the Lord Mayor of London and other large gifts from the metropolis, states that her relief committee have resolved to apply as much of the fund as possible upon an outlay of a reproductive nature. They have purchased £10,000 worth of seed potatoes, and are giving grants of money to spend on seed for those who cannot avail themselves of the facilities for purchase offered by the Government. It is necessary to keep the local committees well supplied until nearly April, in order that the small farmers may be induced to plant their land, and so provide for next year's crop.

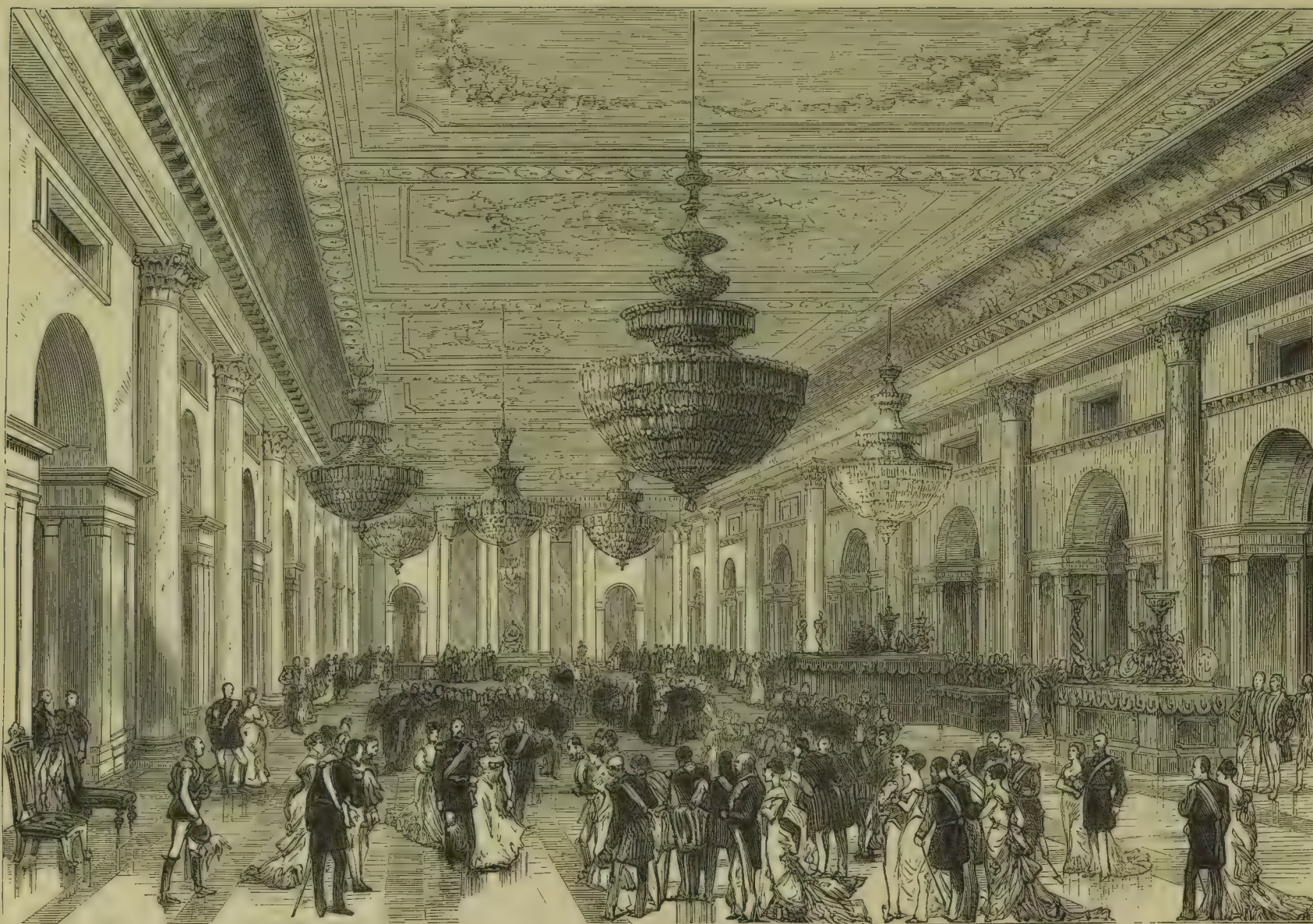
Mr. Gladstone will contribute an article on "Russia and England" to the forthcoming (March) number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

A committee of general officers has been appointed to inquire whether, under the present system, the Army derives the fullest possible benefit from the Staff College.

The total sum required for the Army Estimates in the financial year 1880-1 is £15,541,300, a net decrease as compared with last year of £104,400.

Mr. James Mackonochie has been appointed Recorder of Winchester, in place of the late Dr. A. J. Stephen. Mr. Mackonochie was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1855, having been previously a member of the Scottish Bar, and belonged to the Western Circuit. The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. John Compton Lawrance, Q.C., of the Midland Circuit, to the Recordership of Derby, vacant by the death of Mr. Boden, Q.C. Mr. Lawrance was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Peterborough in the Conservative interest in 1878.

Mr. T. Brassey and Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth gave their annual political addresses to their constituents at Hastings on Tuesday night. Mr. Brassey criticised the foreign policy of the Government, spoke in favour of the principle of local option, and advocated the extension of the franchise in the counties. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth remarked that he and his colleague had supported the Government against the Obstructionists and Home Rulers. The outbreak of a European war was a question of a few years, and the inevitable result of a restless policy would be a military system similar to that on the Continent.



THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE: THE GRAND BALL-ROOM, WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.—SEE PAGE 210.



THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE: ATTENDANTS AT THE IMPERIAL DINNER TABLE, ST. PETERSBURG.—SEE PAGE 210.



THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE: THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.—SEE PAGE 210.

The Coloured Supplement.

"DEAD BEAT!"

When last week, through lack of space, we had to cut short the run, Miss Carrysford and her brother were just "neck and neck," but, stimulated by her cousin's cry, she ere long shot ahead, and thus proved her bay horse had the greater speed, though the grey—"Nelly O'Neil"—was well known as a fencer. She kept the lead, and her cousin, too, passed him; for the mare, though really a good one, was amiss that day, and it was long since she had had a good gallop. The hounds soon crossed the river, for the fox was over, but as there was a bridge there handy, all with them made for it, and caught the pack up on the other side, where, as sheep were pastured, a slight check ensued. The few minutes that sufficed to let up the field enabled hounds also to pick up the scent, and away they went right merrily, Kate and her brother racing side by side in another spurt of rivalry. The fox, bent on his point, was still making for Cllickerdine, where he hoped the big woods would hold him, and his line was as straight as the crow flies. As those who were out were well horsed, ordinary obstacles were surmounted, though the going was terribly stiff; and the "field" kept well up and together; but presently they got a noted brook—the Runnel—which, full wide and unbushed, often was a stopper, and now was flooded from the recent rain, with a soddened take-off and a bad drop, too. The ladies did it—Kate being amongst them, and the best of the number—and but one man got in, one who said, "The habits have had it, and so I must." But a later contingent of cavalry got well soused, as the race had pumped their horses, so "pinks" were dimmed and darkened; though, as one of their wearers properly remarked, "When there's music in front, what does it matter?" The music, however, soon ceased, for the pace was far too quick for it; and the fox, foiled by the closeness and eagerness of the hounds, slewed round suddenly, and made off down wind.

They were now on good terms with him, and speeding straight for Cheriton, the white tip showing but a field ahead; for hounds were flying, and all well together, and, as a sheet would cover them. "Let 'em go!" cried Will; "do let 'em go! and we shall pull him down now in the open." But that old dog-fox had done hounds too often to die without a struggle; and, trying all the dodges that he knew, by threading outbuildings and seeking sheep, he gained upon them, turned quickly for the river and dropped in. Hounds dashed in too; splashed to the other side, and then—they stood. He'd done them! How he had done them—by swimming down the side and scrambling out—was shortly seen, as a "Tally O, away!" made them recross, as the fox was making for a larch plantation, and they ran him through it, full cry, to the open. It soon was evident the end was nigh, as he had the wind now in his teeth. "Ease her, Charlie, do," said his sister, "and I'll be off the bet"—for she saw the mare flagged visibly. But "She'll last the kill," said he; "she's not done yet. So come along; I'm for it!" and urging her forwards as they faced some rails, and Frank, who had done them, turned round to watch her, she blundered, fell, and broke them, and then rolled over; and as he got flung from her and regained his feet, "I told you so!" said Kate, who fled them neatly—as shown in the picture—"She's quite dead beat! So let her rest awhile, and I'll get on." Charles did so, and then took her slowly home; and she was right enough on the morrow. As his sister caught up Frank, with "Saucy Boy's won, and the gloves are mine!" "Make play for the brush," said Heathcote, "for all the other habits are behind; and you'll see, he'll do it." She did make play, and the bay did do it; for, getting the lead over four or five stiff fences that some others shirked, she was so close to the hounds when they killed their fox that she dropped into the meadow as "Who-whoop!" rang out. When Charles came back, and she showed the brush, "Now then," said she, "my gloves!" So he pitched her a sovereign, with "There you are; and you can keep the change, if you like; but had not the country been so stiff she would never have got dead beat!" "Thanks, Charlie," was her reply; "so you may think. But"—dusting his cheeks with the fluffy brush—"you won't forget 'Burton Bridge' in a hurry!" S. B.

Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Breconshire, has intimated to his Herefordshire and Breconshire tenantry that he will postpone his Michaelmas audit for two months, and at the same time return 10 per cent on the half-year's rent.

Lady Hewitt, the wife of Admiral Sir William Hewitt, K.C.B., of Southsea, met with an unfortunate accident last week. She was feeding a favourite parrot, when the bird bit the forefinger of her right hand, and, blood-poisoning having supervened, the finger has been amputated.

The number of emigrants from the Mersey last month was 4347, against 2462 in January, 1879. The emigration returns for 1879 show that during the year 164,274 left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe. Of the total number 104,275 were English, 41,296 Irish, and 18,703 Scotch; 91,806 went to the United States, 40,959 to Australia, and 17,952 to British North America.

The Newspaper Press Directory for 1880 shows that there are now published in the United Kingdom 1835 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 364; provinces, 1065; total, 1422. Wales, 65; Scotland, 172; Ireland, 149; isles, 20. Of these there are 113 daily papers published in England, 4 in Wales, 20 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 2 in the British Isles.

The Duke of Edinburgh has recommended for the Albert medal of the first class George Oatley, gunner's mate and gunnery instructor at Peterhead Battery, who, during a gale, and with a very heavy sea breaking on the rocks, swam off to the Swedish schooner Augusta, who had gone ashore, at 1.30 p.m., on Feb. 16, 1880, off Boddam, four miles from Peterhead, by which feat, accomplished at very great personal risk of life, the lives of five persons were saved.

Two persons, a brother and sister, named Reily, have been killed by lightning near Dumanway, county Cork. The lightning struck the cottage in which they lived, destroying part of the roof. A dog lying before the fire was also killed, but two children escaped. The lightning made its way through the wall, killed some fowls outside, broke the wall of the garden, and ploughed a furrow through the whole length of a two-acre field.

The foundation-stone of the new permanent building which is to replace the present temporary Hospital for Sick Children, on the Dyke-road, Brighton, was laid last Saturday with full Masonic rites by Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart., M.P., the Provincial Grand Master of Sussex. All the lodges in the county joined in the procession, and the proceedings were enlivened by the performances of the 16th Lancers' band, and favoured by fine weather. A distinguished company took luncheon together in the afternoon at the Royal Pavilion.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production of an English version of "Aida" by the Carl Rosa company—postponed from the 17th inst.—took place on Thursday week. The characteristics of this opera, the latest of Verdi's stage productions, have more than once been commented on by us in notices of its performances in Italian, both at Her Majesty's Theatre and at the Royal Italian Opera House, at which latter establishment it was first heard in England in 1876, having been originally produced in Cairo, in 1872. The title-character was first sustained in this country by Madame Adelina Patti, having been filled at the other house by Mdlle. Kellogg, and afterwards by Madame Marie Roze. In the English version brought out last week Miss Minnie Hauk appeared as Aida, and obtained a genuine success by her highly dramatic performance, particularly in the more impassioned and declamatory scenes. Miss Hauk's acting and singing were especially effective in Aida's scena in the first act, in her share of the duet with Amneris in the second act, and in the subsequent duets with her father, and with her lover Radames, in the third act. Miss Josephine Yorke, as Amneris, acted and sang throughout with genuine feeling and power. It was, indeed, altogether a very fine performance, and created a marked impression in the several prominent situations for the character, as in the duet with Aida just referred to, and in that with Radames, the impassioned sentiment of each situation having been admirably realised. Mr. Joseph Maas, as Radames, sang much better than he acted, his delivery of the romance in the first act and of most of the subsequent music of the part having been highly artistic. The characters of Amonasro, Ramphis (the High Priest), and the Egyptian King were very efficiently filled, respectively, by Mr. Ludwig, Mr. G. Conly, and Mr. O'Mahony, the cast having been completed by Mr. D. Thomas as the Messenger.

The choral and orchestral effects were admirably rendered, and the costumes and scenic and spectacular details were on the same superb scale as in the previous Italian representations of the opera at the same theatre. Mr. Randegger conducted with his invariable ability. "Aida" was announced for repetition on Saturday afternoon; and this week, for Monday and Friday evenings. The season is to close on March 6.

The second concert of the new season of the Philharmonic Society, on Thursday week, brought forward a manuscript overture composed by Mr. Harold Thomas, entitled "Mountain, Lake, and Moorland," a clever and effective piece of orchestral writing, which was very favourably received. The other instrumental performances consisted of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Sterndale Bennett's "Naiades" overture, and that to Weber's "Der Freischütz." Vocal pieces were contributed by Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Santley. The programme of the third concert (on March 4) is of special interest, comprising Herr Joachim's rendering of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and orchestral performances of Brahms's second symphony (in D), Beethoven's noble overture "Weihe des Hauses," and (for the first time in London), M. Massenet's overture "Phédre."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included very fine orchestral performances of Bazzini's Overture to "King Lear," that to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," and Beethoven's First Symphony in C. Herr Barth, of Berlin, made his first appearance at the Crystal Palace and gave an excellent rendering of Brahms's Pianoforte Concerto. Of the merits of the work and of the performer we have more than once spoken. Herr Barth also played two unaccompanied solos. The vocalist was Mr. Edward Lloyd.

We recorded last week the opening, on the Tuesday evening, of Mr. Kuhe's tenth annual Brighton Festival. As then said, the second concert, on the Wednesday morning, consisted of a miscellaneous selection, the next performance having been on Thursday evening, when Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was given. On Saturday morning Sir M. Costa's "Naaman" was performed, conducted by himself, and with Misses Robertson and De Fonblanque, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley as principal vocalists. For this week—when the festival closes—the announcements were: a popular concert on Monday evening, a miscellaneous concert on the following evening, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "The Prodigal Son" and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" on Thursday evening, a popular concert (for the benefit of Mr. Kuhe) on the next evening, and, as a climax, "The Messiah" this (Saturday) morning.

Madame Antoinette Sterling reappeared, after several weeks' absence, at last week's London Ballad Concert. The popular contralto was encored in an effective new song, by Mr. Molloy, entitled "Twenty-one," besides having elicited special applause in pieces already familiar. Another encore was that of Mr. Santley in Mr. Cowen's song, "My lady's dower," also a novelty that bids fair to become popular. Misses M. Davies, M. McKenzie, and Ambler, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. A. Moore, the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union, and Mr. Stedman's choir boys, contributed to a long and varied selection, which included some skilful pianoforte-playing by Madame Frickenhaus. Mr. Sidney Naylor, Mr. H. Parker, and Mr. F. Walker acted as conductors. This week's concert (the last but two of the season) also presented an attractive, although mostly familiar, selection.

The programme of this week's Monday Popular Concert opened with a sextet for stringed instruments, composed by Anton Dvorak, a native of Bohemia, whose music has recently been very favourably received in Germany. The work consists of several divisions, and is of somewhat excessive length, being out of all proportion to the musical interest. It is generally vague in construction, and uninteresting in subject and in treatment. Exception may be made in favour of the final movement, a rather graceful theme, with variations which are ingenious, but somewhat dry. Its reception, however, was favourable throughout. It was finely played by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbin, Signor Pezze, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Charles Hallé played Beethoven's Sonata Pastorale in his best manner, and, in answer to the encore, a "Gavotte" by Bach. Beethoven's string trio in G major closed the concert, which comprised vocal pieces rendered by Mr. Max Friedlander, who made a highly successful first appearance here. This gentleman has a fine baritone voice, and sings with good intonation and artistic style. Mr. Zerbin was again the accompanist.

That accomplished pianist Mdlle. Janotha gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, the programme having comprised Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, Schumann's "Carnaval," pieces by Chopin and Bach, and a duet for two pianos by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the last with the co-operation of the composer.

Madame Viard-Louis's second matinée of chamber music took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, with a varied selection of classical pieces.

St. David's Day (next Monday) is to be celebrated musically by a Welsh concert, to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, and with the co-operation of his fine choir.

Upwards of 140 stewards have consented to act at the forthcoming Festival of the Three Choirs, to be held in Gloucester next autumn. The committee have settled the principal details of the programme, subject to revision if necessary. It is proposed to have five performances of sacred music in the Cathedral; and secular concerts in the Shire-hall on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday. The scheme for the oratorios is as follows:—Tuesday morning, "Elijah"; Wednesday morning, a new oratorio by Dr. Stainer (if completed in time), and Spohr's "Last Judgment"; Wednesday evening, "St. Paul"; Thursday morning, Leo's "Dixit Dominus," the "Stabat Mater," Mr. Henry Holmes's cantata "Christmas Day," and Beethoven's "Mass in D"; Friday morning, "The Messiah." The Festival will close (as in 1877) with a full orchestral service in the Cathedral on Friday evening. Mr. Harford Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, the conductor, is making arrangements for engaging the band and principal vocalists. It is intended to hold the Festival on Tuesday, Sept. 7, and three following days, but a suggestion has been made to hold it a week earlier. The committee, however, have not yet decided that question.

The King of Italy has conferred the distinction of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy on Signor Schira, the composer.

THEATRES.

The Prince of Wales's, under the direction of Mr. Edgar Bruce, opened on Saturday with the performance of "Forget Me Not," a drama written by Messrs. F. C. Grove and Herman Merivale, which has already received the public approbation, and in which, at the Lyceum, Miss Geneviève Ward successfully appeared as the heroine—Stephanie, Marquise de Mohrivar, a woman of strong but evil passions, who wishes to repent and recover her place in society. The structure of the play secures the maintenance of the personal interest. She is made to tell her own story and to work out her own fortunes. She is, however, opposed by a good man and true, Sir Horace Welby, who in the past had been one of the victims of her guilty practices. Long withdrawn from the world of fashion, she returns to it with the determination to regain her position. To Mr. John Clayton is intrusted the onerous part of Sir Horace, whose antagonism to the ever subtle action of Stephanie is powerfully interpreted. Some of the scenes are capable of fine effects, and these are fully developed in the telling situations realised by the representatives of the two leading characters. Mr. Clayton and Miss Ward were well supported. A little piece, entitled "A Little Change," by Mr. Sydney Grundy, preceded, and won the favour of the audience—originally produced at the Haymarket for Mr. Buckstone's benefit, and acted for one night by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; it is of much merit, and deserves repetition.

A new and original vaudeville by Frank Desprez, with music by Alfred Cellier, entitled "In the Sulks," was produced at the Opéra Comique on Saturday. It consists of three persons, cleverly supported by Mr. Richard Temple, Mr. F. Thornton, and Miss Lilian La Rue, and depends entirely upon the brilliant dialogue which they have to deliver. Mr. Thornton in the part of a servant is particularly noticeable; and also in that of the concluding piece, by the same authors, called "After All," which, under the name of Pennyfather, a solicitor, presents an appreciable individuality, as a dramatic study for an intelligent audience.

The benefit of Mr. F. B. Chatterton drew an immense crowd to Covent Garden on Monday night, when the abundant promise of entertainment held out in the programme was amply fulfilled.

At the Park the celebrated drama of "Green Bushes," the work of the late Mr. Buckstone, has been judiciously revived, and is satisfactorily supported, Miss Amy Steinberg appearing as Miami, and Miss Stella Brereton as the Irish girl Nelly O'Neil. Some of the old humour is, of course, missed in the low-comedy parts; but, on the whole, the piece is carefully produced, with new and appropriate scenery and accessories.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 8th, being west of the planet, and again near on the morning of the 9th, being east of the planet; she is near Jupiter on the 11th, Mercury on the 12th, and Saturn on the 13th, and near Mars during the evening hours of the 17th. She is nearest the Earth on the evening of the 2nd, and again on the morning of the 29th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 17th. Her times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 3rd	at 6 minutes	after 11h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 11th	" 47 "	" 0 "	morning.
First Quarter	" 19th	" 36 "	" 0 "	morning.
Full Moon	" 26th	" 23 "	" 1 "	afternoon.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h. 55m. p.m., or 1h. 16m. after sunset, which interval gradually increases to 1h. 39m. by the 6th, and further to 1h. 51m. by the 11th, the planet setting on this day at 7h. 47m. p.m. On the 21st the planet sets at 7h. 33m. p.m., or 1h. 19m. after sunset; on the 26th at 6h. 57m. p.m., or 35 minutes after the Sun; about the 30th the planet and Sun set nearly together; and Mercury from this time sets in daylight till June 1. He rises at about the time of sunrise on the 20th, and 22 minutes before the Sun on the last day of the month, or at 5h. 15m. a.m. He is in his ascending node on the 2nd, at his least distance from the Sun on the 6th at midnight, at his greatest eastern elongation (18 deg. 15 min.) on the 11th, near the Moon on the 12th, stationary among the stars on the 18th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 28th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 35m. a.m., on the 11th at 5h. 28m. a.m., on the 21st at 5h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 5h. 1m. a.m., being 1h. 13m. 57m., 45m., and 36m. before sunrise on these days respectively. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 0m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 13m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 26m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 8th.

Mars sets at 2h. 0m. a.m. on the 2nd, at 1h. 49m. a.m. on the 12th, at 1h. 37m. a.m. on the 22nd, and at 1h. 25m. a.m. on the 31st. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 44m. p.m., on the 15th at 5h. 20m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 4h. 55m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 6h. 37m. p.m., or 58 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 6h. 12m. p.m., or 16 minutes after sunset; on the 15th he sets at about sunset; and after this day he sets in daylight till Oct. 8. He rises at about the time of sunrise on the 21st, and 12 minutes before sunrise on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 54m. p.m., on the 15th at 0h. 12m. p.m., and on the last day at 11h. 23m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th, and near the Sun on the 15th.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 5h. 39m. p.m., on the 11th at 5h. 6m. p.m., on the 21st at 7h. 33m. p.m., or 1h. 19m. after sunset, and on the last day at 7h. 1m. p.m., or about 30 minutes after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 17m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 32m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th.

At the meeting of the newly-elected School Board of Dudley on Monday it was agreed, by six votes to four, that the Bible should be read in the board schools of the borough without note or comment.

There seems at last some reason to hope that the great solitude of Lincoln's-inn-fields will be made available as a playground for the children of the neighbourhood. A gentleman offers £100 as a subscription to begin a movement to that end.

Nearly £4000 has been collected towards the fund for erecting a memorial to the late Prince Imperial. The sympathy of the united services towards the above object is evidenced by the large number of members who have contributed, which includes Field Marshals, Admirals, Generals, and officers of the staff at home and abroad.

O B I T U A R Y.

SIR T. F. ELLIOT.

Sir Thomas Frederick Elliot, K.C., M.G., died of typhoid fever at Cairo on the 12th inst., having survived his wife but four days. He was born in 1808, the son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras, and the nephew of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, and was educated at Harrow. In 1825 he entered the Colonial Office, was Secretary to Lord Gosford's Commission of Inquiry in Canada, 1835 to 1837, Chief of the first Department of Emigration in England, 1837 to 1847, and Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1847 to 1868. He married, first, 1833, Jane, daughter of James Perry, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and secondly, 1869, Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYTLER.

Major-General John Adam Tytler, V.C., C.B., one of the best and bravest of the rising Commanders of the Indian Army, whose death is just announced, served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-2, and in the Boori Pass in 1853. During the mutiny Tytler's personal valour shone conspicuously. At the action of Choorpoorah he was severely wounded, and for his courageous conduct on that occasion received the Victoria Cross. In 1863 he commanded the 4th Goorkhas with such credit as to be prominently mentioned in the despatches. In 1868 he went through the Hazara campaign in the Black Mountain, and in 1871-2 was in the Looshai expedition. In the recent Afghan War Tytler was given a brigade command, and was intrusted with the onerous duty of maintaining communications between Sir Samuel Browne's force and Peshawur. After the murder of Cavagnari he was nominated to act against the hostile Zaimookhts, and conducted the operations with consummate skill.

MR. WILLIAMS OF CAERHAYS.

John Michael Williams, Esq., of Caerhays Castle and Burncoose, Cornwall, and of Gnaton Hall, Devon, died on the 16th inst., aged sixty-six. He was head of the well-known copper-smelting firm of Williams, Foster, and Co., of Redruth, and is supposed to have been the wealthiest man in Cornwall. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries, and served as High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1865. His father, the late Michael Williams, Esq., of Scorrier House and Caerhays, represented the Western Division of that county from 1853 to 1858. The gentleman whose death we record married, Feb. 24, 1852, Elizabeth Maria, elder daughter of Stephen Davey, Esq., of Bochym, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lord William Brook Phipps, R.N., second son of the Marquis of Normanby, on Feb. 13, aged thirty-two.

Marguerite de Valmer, second daughter of the Vicomte Pinon Du Clos De Valmer, on Feb. 19, at 60, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, aged twenty-four years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vaughan, her Majesty's 17th Regiment N.I., on Jan. 24, at Dharwar, only surviving son of the late Henry Vaughan, Vicar of Crickhowell.

Major-General Edmund Tudor Boddam, on the 12th inst., aged fifty-five. He was Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Nagpore Field Force during the Mutiny of 1857.

The Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., on the 11th inst., at the Rectory, Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, in his eighty-eighth year; for forty years Rector of the parish.

Baldwin Arden Wake, Captain R.N., at Nanaimo, British Columbia, aged sixty-seven, son of Baldwin Wake, M.D., the nephew of Sir William Wake, eighth Baronet, of Courteenhall.

William Fleming, Esq., M.D., on the 19th inst., at his residence, Rowton Grange, near Chester, in his eighty-first year, a magistrate for the counties of Westmorland and Lancaster.

Emma, Mrs. Chafy, widow of John Chafy, Esq., and only surviving daughter of Stucley Lucas, Esq., of Baron's Down, in the county of Somerset, in her ninety-third year, on the 13th inst., at her residence, Marlborough-street, Bath.

The Rev. Oliver Ormerod, M.A., on the 14th inst., at Adur Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, Rector of Presteigne-with-Discord, Deputy Lieutenant for Radnorshire, and J.P. for the counties of Hereford and Radnor.

Dame Amelia Hood Halkett, widow of Sir John Halkett, Baronet, of Pitfirrane, on the 13th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight. She was daughter of Colonel Conway, was married in 1831, and leaves one surviving son, Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, Bart., and one daughter, Amelia.

William Hawker Helyar, Esq., of Coker Court, Somersetshire, on the 14th inst., at Bournemouth, aged sixty-seven. He was the representative of a very ancient Devon family, one of whom, William Helyar, represented Melcomb Regis in Parliament, temp. Richard II. and Henry IV.

The Rev. George Wilson Sicklemore, J.P., of Nether Court, St. Lawrence, Thanet, Rural Dean of Westbere, and for forty-five years Vicar of St. Lawrence, on the 19th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He was last surviving son of John Sicklemore, Esq., of Wetheringsett, Suffolk, by Ann, his wife, daughter of Robert Cony, Esq.

George Boden, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Derby, on the 16th inst., at 7, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, in his sixty-fourth year. He was youngest son of the late John Boden, Esq., of Ednaston, in the county of Derby, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1841, and obtained a silk gown in 1862.

Major Hugh Stafford Northcote, on the 19th inst., at Torquay, aged eighty-six, formerly of the 4th Dragoons (4th Hussars), second son of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, seventh Baronet, of Pynes, by Jaquette, his wife, daughter of Charles Baring, Esq., of Larkbeer. He was uncle to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Major Northcote married, March 31, 1826, Harriette, daughter of William Cely Trevilian, Esq., of Middelney, in the county of Somerset.

The Rev. George Barber Paley, of Langcliffe, Yorkshire, J.P., M.A., B.D., for forty-four years Rector of Freckenham, Suffolk, and Rural Dean, recently, in Onslow-gardens, aged eighty. He was eldest son of the late John Green Paley, Esq., of Langcliffe and of Outlands, Yorkshire (who was cousin to Dr. Paley, author of "Evidences of Christianity"), was formerly a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was the author of several treatises on ecclesiastical subjects.

Charles Scott Plummer, Esq., M.A., J.P. and D.L., Convener of Selkirkshire, on the 8th inst., at Sunderland Hall, Selkirk, aged fifty-eight. He was the only son of the late Charles Balfour Scott, Esq.; was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and called to the Scottish Bar in 1846. He succeeded his cousin, Charles Andrew Scott, in the estate of Woll, which he resigned in 1839 to his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott, under an entail by which he inherited the lands of Middlestead and Sunderland Hall, and assumed the surname of Plummer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A M (Moscow).—We are much indebted to you for the last budget of sparkling games, and shall be glad to hear from you again. Please advise us of your intended visit to London.

C W (Sunbury).—There is a mistake somewhere; we have not any problem of yours.

R V R (Cuddapah, India).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1867-8-9 and 1870 are correct.

M GONZALEZ (Lorca, Spain).—We shall be pleased to examine and report upon any problems you may be good enough to send us.

W C.—You will find the rules and regulations for playing chess set forth in Staunton's "Chess Praxis," published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

H F W (Faversham).—1. The "German Handbuch" is the most complete work upon the subject of chess theory. 2. Apply to W. Morgan, Great Queen-street, London.

DELTA (Sanguhar).—The game and interesting reminiscences shall have due honours; the former does not appear in the series published in 1832.

VA (U.S.).—Your solutions of problems Nos. 1872, 1873, and 1874 are correct. We are glad to hear that you have now a chess circle in your city.

J A (Dundrum), N R (Freckenham).—Please note that only communications received up to the Saturday are acknowledged in the following Number.

GEORGE V (Hull).—The problem shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1875 received from Robbie Ashe (aged seven), G C Baxter, Frank E Purchas, and J B Dow.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1876 received from Lulu, Dabbshill, B C M S, No Name, J W W, G S Brodie, G C Baxter, M Gonzalez, Juan Garrasco, and F Junta.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1877 received from W S Metcalfe, Orazio, Lulu, G S Brodie, Carlos of Lille, M Moorhouse, G C Baxter, Barton and Co, F Webb, Norman Rumbelow, G T B Kyndon, Dr James Levy (Wilna, Russia), E A Govett, Onno, B C M S, No Name, W Phipps, W Locke, M Gonzales, F Junta, E J Jeffreys, Juan Garrasco, J Tucker, and J Bumstead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1878 received from H B, Miss B, F A Bright, Cant, E P Villiamy, Shafter, Lulu, Hecsters, L S D, G R Dalton, P O'Brien, Dabbshill, Julia Scott, Norman Rumbelow, N D P S (Brighton), L G Dalton, Lily and Conrade, East Marden, J R Dow, James Dobson, G T B Kyndon, W L Dr, F St, A R, C Darragh, T G H Glynn, Rabbacombe, L Sharswood, G L Mayne, F W (Portland), Helen Lee, Bolteridge, W M Curtis, C S Cox, H Gelsow, J Everett, Jupiter Junior, B Jessop, Smutch, G F Horsfall, Vignoles, Kitten, W S Leest, Jee-Jee, B C M S, O H P Christie, W Locke, D W Kell, An Old Hand, Elsie, G Foshbrook, H Barrett, Onno (Utrecht), Copiapino, N Warner, B L Dyke, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, R Gray, G Berger, F le Page, E A Govett, W O D Smith, N Cator, Nerina, W J Eggleston, M O'Halloran, W Phipps, Pageant, J W W, Robert Percy Moline, E J Johnson, Tobias, Donald McTavish, E J Jeffreys, G J Stephen, H Brewster, R Ingersoll, D Templeton, J Tucker, M H Moorhouse, W B Wood, Pops, Robert Shaw, T C (York), W Biddle, W Scott, Z Ingold, E L G, A Country Cousin, E A Carver, Wanstead, W D Jones, Baz, W P Welch, L Nover (Sweden), J Macanley, F Russell, Cholwell, George V, Orazio, E H H V, W S Metcalfe, R H Brooks, L Nathan, Problematicus, C B Carion (Clifton), School of Musketry, and Leslie Lachlan.

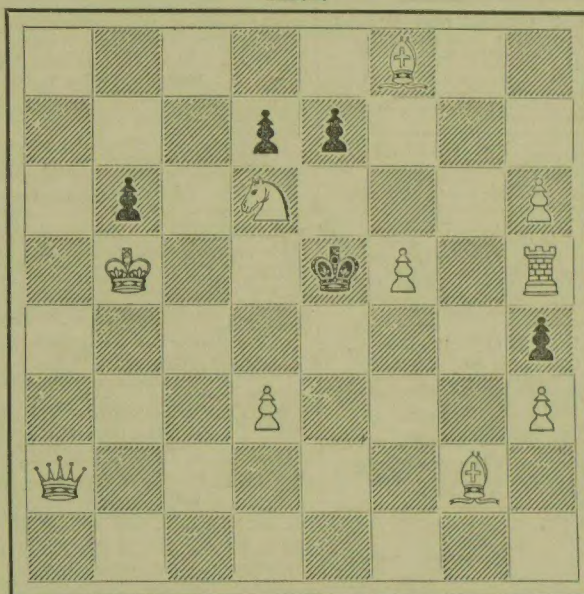
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1877.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1880.

By F. O'N. HOPKINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

One of ten Games played by Mr. BLACKBURN, simultaneously and sans voir, during his recent tour of the provinces.

(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. R to K R sq	P to B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	19. P to B 5th	B to K 2nd
4. P takes P	P takes P	20. B to K B 4th	Q to Q sq
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	21. R to R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	22. B to Q B 7th	Q to K sq
7. Castles	B to K 3rd		
8. B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
9. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		
10. Q to Q 2nd	B to B 2nd		
11. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
12. Q R to K sq	Kt to R 4th		
13. Kt takes Kt	B takes Q Kt		
14. P to B 4th	B takes Kt		
15. P takes B	P to K B 3rd		
16. B to K 3rd	B takes P (ch)		

Played a few days ago between Mr. JAMES MASON, the celebrated American chessplayer, and a Metropolitan Amateur.

(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	13. K to Kt 2nd	B takes P (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	14. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to R 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	15. R to R sq	B to B 5th
4. P takes P	P takes P	16. B takes B	Q takes B
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
7. Castles	Castles		
8. B to K Kt 5th	P to B 3rd		
9. Kt to K 2nd	B takes Kt		
10. P takes B	Q Kt to K 2nd		
11. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd		
12. Kt to B 5th	B to Q 3rd		
13. Q to Q 2nd			

DELTA'S REMINISCENCES.

We continue our old correspondent's reminiscences of chess and chessplayers.—No one who looked at Staunton's fine frontal development and keen serious glance, as he played "en garde," could doubt for a moment that he was a chess matador of the very first class. He was not by any means, as a general rule, a slow player. It was only in positions of great complexity that he sat once or twice long, and pondered. He told me that I played far too quickly to do myself justice. The average length of our games was not more than three hours! After Staunton left me and went to Glasgow I joined him there, and played at the club a game at Pawn and two, in consultation with A. G. McCombe, against Staunton, which we drew. It was published in the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*, Staunton thought, in his after analysis of the game, that at one point he ought to have won it, by a certain brilliant manoeuvre; but neither McCombe nor I agreed with him in that view, as we had looked at that very manoeuvre and believed it to be unsound. The game is well worthy to be studied by young players. The game at Pawn and two, which Staunton won at Edinburgh against Gamma, Meikle, and Donaldson consulting, was not played by me, but by the son of my old chess friend, who gave promise of becoming a first-rate player, like his father, but who died in his early life. Staunton's visit to Scotland in 1852 was quite an ovation; and he returned to London much pleased with the reception that he met with everywhere north of the Tweed. We considered him to be our champion, as well as that of England, and honoured him accordingly. Harrwitz, at the odds of Pawn and two with Staunton in 1848, did not fare much better than I did, as he won only three games out of seven. It was much debated about the year 1852-3 in chess circles whether Löwenthal or Harrwitz was the better player. Their long and arduous match, which Harrwitz won at last only by the odd game, after Löwenthal had at first carried all before him, proves to my mind that they were then of equal force. They both improved very much after that, and showed good fight with Morphy at last. He was "facile princeps" the first player of the age.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 5, 1876) of Miss Susanna Caroline Palmer, late of Holme Park, Sonning, in the county of Berks, last surviving daughter of the late Richard Palmer, Esq., of the same place, and sister of the late Robert Palmer, Esq., of the same place, who for so many years was one of the members of Parliament for the said county, was proved on the 16th inst. by her nephew and heir, the Rev. Henry Golding, Rector of Stratford St. Mary, in the county of Suffolk, and the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Vicar of Sonning, aforesaid, and one of the Canons of Windsor, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testatrix, after bequeathing numerous legacies to a large amount to her relatives, friends, and household servants, and also the following charitable legacies, namely:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1000; to the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, £2000; to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, £2000; and to the Vicar of Sonning for the time being, £5000, upon trust for investment, and to apply the dividends arising therefrom in maintaining the fabric of St. Andrew's Church, at Sonning aforesaid, in its present state of perfect repair and beauty as effected by its restoration in the year 1853, with liberty to apply the unapplied surplus (if any) of the said annual income in such manner as he shall think most advantageous for the moral and religious benefit of the parishioners for the time being of the said parish, bequeaths the residue of her personal estate unto the said Henry Golding; and, after a specific devise of a dwelling-house and land in Hurst, Berks, she devises the residue of her real estate to the said Henry Golding.

The will (dated Jan. 15, 1862) with three codicils (dated May 29, 1867; Feb. 4, 1873; and Jan. 27, 1879) of Mr. Philip Cazenove, late of Clapham, who died on the 20th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Henry Cazenove, Charles Cazenove, and the Rev. Arthur Cazenove, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his executors £1000 each; to the Rev. Dr. James Augustus Hessey and the Rev. James Menet, £50 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate equally between his nine children.

The will of Mr. Edward Ward, late of No. 14, Claremont-square, Islington, and of the Old Corn Exchange, who died on the 1st inst., was proved on the 16th inst. by his executors, Mr. Walter Smith and Mr. Frederick Hugh Smith, the personalty being sworn under £120,000. After giving numerous legacies of £100 and £50 each to his relatives and friends, and £10 to his servant, he bequeaths the following charitable legacies, viz.:—To the Clerkenwell Parochial Charity Schools and to the Finsbury Dispensary, £50 each; to the National Benevolent Institution, £100; to the British Lying-in Hospital, £200; to the Corn Exchange Benevolent Society, £200—all free of duty. To Mrs. Sophia Smith, £6000 in East and West India Dock Stock, and afterwards to her sons and daughters; to the three children of his late brother, Mr. John Ward, £7500 each; to his nephew, Mr. Walter Smith, £30,000; to his nephew, Mr. Frederick Hugh Smith, £23,000 and also his freehold property in Canonbury, Endell-street, Long-acre, and Kingston, Surrey. He also bequeaths to them the two silver cups presented by the Carpenters' Company on his being twice elected Master, and gives to them the residue of his real and personal estate; his Norbiton freehold he gives to Mr. Walter Pullett, jun.; to his nieces, Mrs. Sophia Watkins and Mrs. Harriet Pullett, £9000 each; and divides £14,000 amongst their children.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1874) of Mr. Frederick Manning, late of Byron Lodge, Leamington, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Horace Broke and Thomas Salt, M.P., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the churchwardens of the parish of Leamington £200, to be distributed at their discretion among the poor of the said parish; to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Tachbrook a similar sum of £200, to be distributed in like manner; to the Leamington Warneford Hospital £300; and specific and pecuniary legacies to brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, executors, servants, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his nieces, Anne Anderson and Maria Eleanor Anderson.

The will (dated Aug. 4, 1876) of Mr. Henry Shrubsole, J.P., late of No. 24, Parliament-street, and of Surbiton Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by Samuel Baker Booth and Samuel Ranyard, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives numerous legacies to his executors, relatives, and servants; and the residue of his property upon trust for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Alicia Eliza Shrubsole, the widow of his late brother, John Shrubsole, for life, or so long as she shall reside at Surbiton Hall or remain a widow; on her ceasing to reside there, dying, or marrying again, whichever event shall first happen, there are further bequests to relatives; and the ultimate residue is to be divided between the said Mrs. S. A. E. Shrubsole; the daughters of his sisters, Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Booth; and certain of the daughters of his brother William, in equal shares.

The will (dated March 25, 1879) of Mr. John Thomas Raworth, late of Knighton Hall, Leicestershire, cotton-spinner, who died on May 12 last, has been proved at the district registry, Leicester, by Miss Emily Pritchard, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the Leicester Infirmary; all the stock in trade, goodwill, and book debts of his business of a cotton-spinner to his manager, John Thomas Boyd; and legacies to relatives. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he gives to his niece, the said Miss Pritchard.

The will (dated Aug. 16, 1877) of Mr. John Francis Hodges, late of Dorchester, wine merchant, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by John Francis Hodges, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £100, free of duty, to the Dorset County Hospital; and there are bequests to his wife, children, clerks, servants, and others. The residue he leaves to his said son, John Francis.

The will (dated June 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 25, 1879) of Mr. Nicholas Parry, late of Little Hadham-place, Herts, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Henry Digby Mitchell, Captain Henry Walter Musgrave Bonham, and Thomas Mott, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Julia Parry, £500 and the option of residing at his house, Little Hadham, with the use of the furniture, horses, carriages, and effects; he also gives her a rentcharge of £620 per annum for life. After making some other bequests, the testator leaves the residue of the personalty to the person who shall succeed to his real estate; and he devises all his real estate to the use of his cousin, Henry Digby Mitchell, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1877) with a codicil (dated Oct. 31, 1878) of Mr. John Gibbons, late of Crouch-end, Hornsey, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by Sills Clifford Gibbons and George Gibbons, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

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